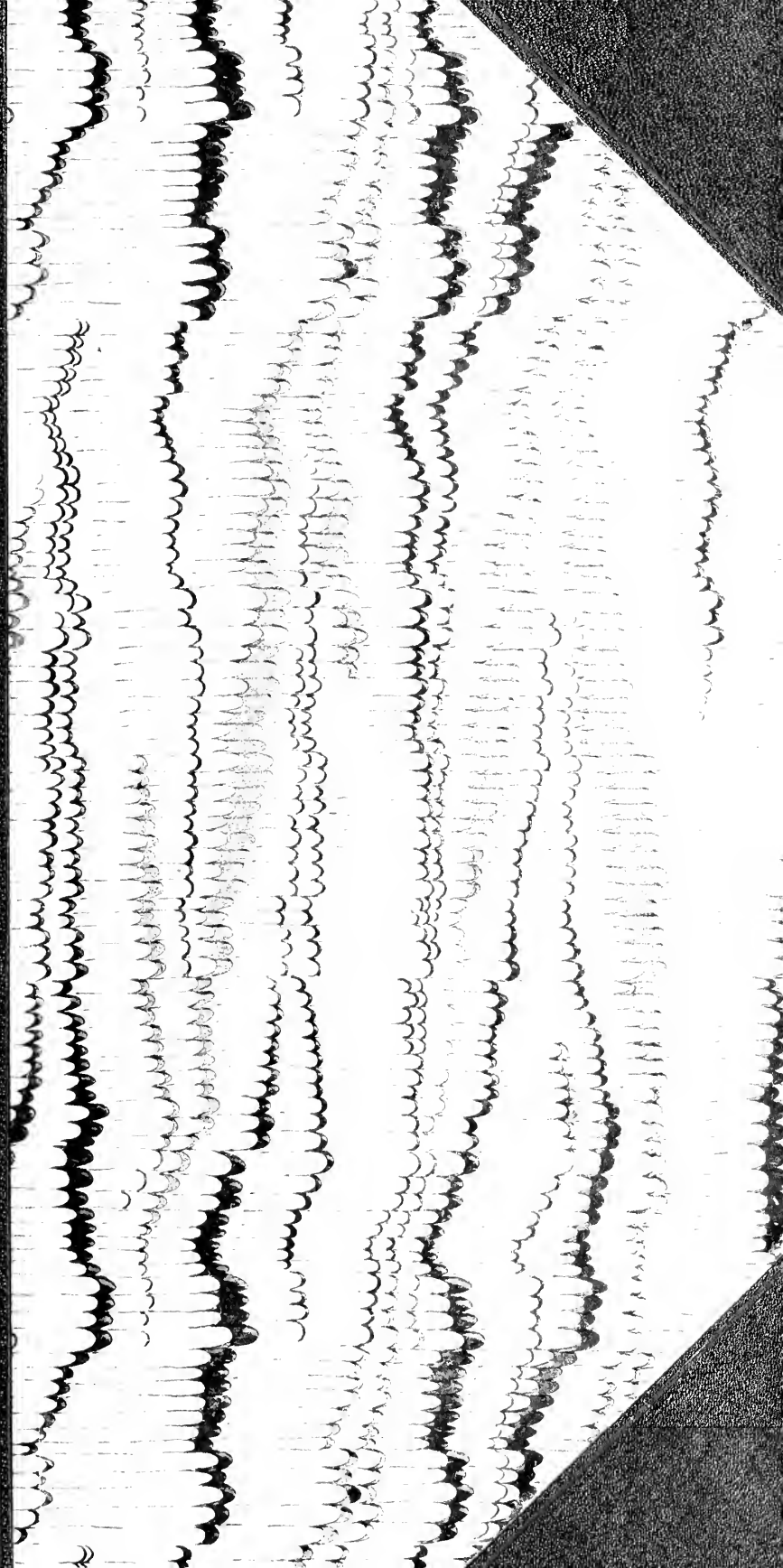
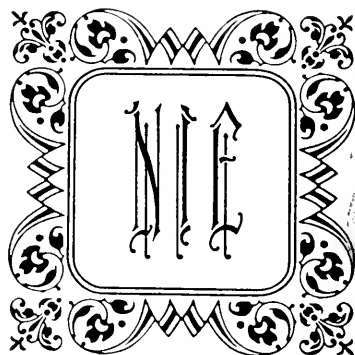


LA 269
.C4 J65
1880



EX LIBRIS



*Educational Research Library
National Institute of Education
Washington, D.C.*

"In June, 1830, Mr. Stephen Forbes commenced a school near the place now marked by the meeting of Randolph Street and Michigan Avenue. This was on the west bank of the Chicago River, which then flowed in a southerly direction, and emptied in the lake near the foot of Madison Street."

Mr. Forbes was employed by Mr. J. B. Beaubien previously spoken of, and by Lieut. Hunter, who resigned his commission in 1836 and became a citizen of Chicago, and was afterwards more generally known during the War of the Rebellion as Major General Hunter.

"Mr. Forbes' school numbered about twenty-five pupils, of ages from four to twenty, and embraced the children of those belonging to the Fort, and of Mr. J. B. Beaubien, and a few others. It was taught in a large, low, gloomy log building, which had five rooms. The walls of the school-room were afterwards enlivened by a tapestry of white cotton sheeting. The house belonged to Mr. Beaubien, and had been previously occupied by the Suttler of the Fort."

The teacher lived in part of the building, and was assisted in school by his wife. After teaching a year, he gave way to Mr. Foot. Mr. Forbes afterwards became Sheriff of the County, and some twenty years ago was living in Newburg, Ohio.

Col. Richard J. Hamilton appears next as a patron of schools. In 1831 he became Commissioner of School Lands for Cook County, and had charge of the school funds till he was succeeded, in 1840, by Mr. William H. Brown. In the spring of 1833, Col. Hamilton and Col. Owen employed Mr. John Watkins to teach school in the North Division, near Col. Hamilton's house. It is stated in Mr. Wells' report that the two gentlemen, Messrs. Hamilton and Owen, afterwards built a house on the north bank of the river, just east of Clark street, in which Mr. Watkins continued his school, and that this was the first house built for a school in Chicago. But this does not recur to Mr. Watkins' recollection. In 1879, Mr. Watkins wrote a letter to the Calumet Club, bearing date Joliet, Ill., June 22, 1879, from which the following extracts are made:

"I arrived in Chicago in May, 1832, and have always had the reputation of being its first school teacher. I never heard my claim disputed. I commenced teaching in the fall after the Blackhawk War, 1832. My first school-house was situated on the North Side, about half way between the lake and the forks of the river, then known as Wolf Point. The building belonged to Col. Richard J. Hamilton, was erected for a horse stable, and had been used as such. It was twelve feet square. My benches and desks were made of old store-boxes. The school was started by private subscription. Thirty scholars were subscribed for, but many subscribed who had no children. So it was a sort of free school, there not being thirty children in town. During my first quarter I had but twelve scholars, only four of them were white: the others were quarter, half, and three-quarter Indians. After the first quarter I moved my school into a double log-house on the West Side. It was owned by Rev. Jesse Walker, a Methodist minister, and was located near the bank of the river, where the North and South Branches meet. He resided in one end of the building, and I taught in the other. On Sundays, Father Walker preached in the room where I taught."

"In the winter of 1832-3, Billy Caldwell, a half-breed chief of the Pottawattamie Indians, better known as "Saganash," offered to pay the tuition and buy books for all Indian children who would attend school, if they would dress like the Americans, and he would also pay for their clothes. But not a single one would accept the proposition, conditioned upon the change of apparel."

"When I first went to Chicago, there was but one frame building there, and it was a store owned by Robert A. Kinzie. The rest of the houses were made of logs. There were no bridges; the river was crossed by canoes."

"I will now give you the names of some of my scholars:—Thomas, William and George Owen; Richard Hamilton; Alexander, Philip and Henry Beaubien; and Isaac N. Harmon, now a merchant in Chicago."

When Mr. Watkins discontinued teaching does not appear, but he was teaching in 1835, on the North side. The next school that we hear of, was taught by Miss Eliza Chappel, from Rochester, N. Y., who, in the autumn of 1833 began teaching in Chicago. She afterward married Rev. Jeremiah Porter,

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

Public School System

OF THE

17007 CITY OF CHICAGO.

TO THE CLOSE OF THE SCHOOL YEAR 1878-79.

PREPARED BY

SHEPHERD L. STON,

Clerk of the Board of Education.

CHICAGO:

CLARK & EDWARDS, PRINTERS, 92 & 104 CLARK STREET,
[1880.]

LA 269

Case

200

who came to Chicago about the same time. They are both now living in California.

In a San Francisco paper, The Pacific, of December 10th, 1879, Mr Porter says :—

"Miss Chappel, after two years of labor at Mackinac, and having secured other teachers from the East for that and other schools, came to the family of Major Wilcox at Fort Dearborn, and as soon as a room could be found, opened a school for the town and Fort children."

"One female teacher, it is thought, had preceded her in that place."

Outside this faint tradition, no other trace of this unknown pioneer school-ma'am can be found.

Mr. Wells says that "Miss Chappel's school was an Infant School, of about 20 children, kept in a log house on South Water Street, a short distance west of the grounds belonging to the Fort."

In the latter part of the same year, "Mr. G. T. Sproat," says Mr. Wells, "came from Boston, and opened an English and Classical School for Boys, in a small house of worship belonging to the First Baptist Church, on South Water Street, near Franklin." In March of 1834, Miss Sarah L. Warren, who afterward became Mrs. Abel E. Carpenter, became an assistant in Mr. Sproat's School; and from her letters of a later time, Mr. Wells gives the following interesting extract :

"I boarded at Elder Freeman's. His house must have been situated some four or five blocks southeast of the School, near Mr. Snow's, with scarce a house between. What few buildings there were then, were mostly on Water Street. I used to go across without regard to streets. It was not uncommon in going to and from school, to see *prairie wolves*, and we could hear them howl any time in the day. We were frequently annoyed by Indians; but the great difficulty we had to encounter was *mud*. No person now, can have a just idea of what Chicago mud used to be. Rubbers were of no account. I purchased a pair of gentlemen's brogans, and fastened them tight about the ankle, but would still go over them in mud and water, and was obliged to have a pair of men's boots made."

Mr. Sproat's School, in which Miss Warren remained from March, 1834, to June, 1836, became what was called a *Public School* in 1834; that is, if the teacher kept a record according to the statute, and had it properly certified by certain school officers, "the public money" or income on school funds was apportioned to him; and this was so much of an aid to the subscribers to the school. Though the school laws were altered now and then in this period of our history, the general plan was, that teachers or interested parties would get up a school by subscription, and apply *pro rata*, upon the subscriptions, the public money secured by the official recognition. How much that should be, depended upon the ratio of all attendances in the District to the amount on hand, and this depended upon the financial skill and fidelity with which school funds were managed. The law of 1833 required that teachers of public schools should give gratuitous instruction to orphans and children of indigent parents, duly presented for that purpose.

In most parts of the State, the school lands, given by the general government, were sold at a very early date and at a very low price. Thus, in Chicago, in October, 1833, the entire School Section, divided into one hundred and forty-two blocks, was sold at auction for \$38,619.47, only four blocks being reserved. The four blocks of the School Section reserved from the sale were, Block 1, bounded by Madison, Halsted and Monroe Streets, and by South Union Street extended, on which are located the High and the Scammon School buildings; Blocks 87 and 88, lying between Fifth Avenue and the River, and between Harrison and Polk Streets; and Block 142, bounded by Madison, State, Monroe and Dearborn Streets. The School Section was located in the heart of the city, being bounded

by Madison, State, Twelfth and Halsted Streets. Its present value is told in millions of dollars.

Mr. Sproat's school was continued until it was merged in the regular public school system by Dr. Henry Vander Bogart, who took it, and left it in 1834, being succeeded by Mr. Thomas Wright, who was followed in 1835 by Mr. James McClellan. During the Winter of 1834-5 Mr. George Davis opened a school on Lake Street, over a store, between Dearborn and Clark streets, which he continued in 1835 in the Presbyterian Church on Clark Street; and at the same time Mr. Watkins' school is kept up on the North Side, as a public school, in a house just east of Clark Street, put up for the purpose by Cols. Hamilton and Owen.

Recurring to Miss Chappel's "Infant School" we find that it became very popular, and was moved into the better accommodations furnished by the First Presbyterian Church, on the west side of Clark Street, between Lake and Randolph. An appropriation made to her in 1834 entitled her school to rank as the first public school in Chicago. A portion of her school was of pupils of ten and twelve years of age; and as this older portion became more important, the character of the school changed so as to embrace all grades. She had for her assistants Miss Elizabeth Beach and Miss Mary Burrows. To quote again from her husband's article in *The Pacific*:

"Afterwards, with assistant teachers, she took a house and opened a boarding school, and received children from the country, who aided in housekeeping, and in part paid for tuition and board by bringing provisions from their homes for the school family."

"One object of the school," says Mr. Wells, at this time, "was to train up teachers for the common schools in the new settlements."

In the Winter of 1834-5 Miss Chappel gave up her school and was succeeded by Miss Ruth Leavenworth, who afterward became Mrs. Joseph Hanson. For this school, was built the first house erected in Chicago specifically for school purposes, put up at his own expense by John S. Wright, Esq., on the church lot, just south of Lake Street. Mr. Porter says of it:

"In 1835 our young Sunday School Librarian, Mr. John S. Wright, built at his own expense, on Clark Street, a school house for their own use, and that house soon became the public school house, and Miss Ruth Leavenworth was secured by Miss Chappel as its teacher." Mr. Wright himself says of it, in 1867, in his *'Chicago, Past, Present and Future,'* page 263: "The honor is due to my sainted mother. Having then plenty of money, it was spent very much as she desired. Interested in an infant school, she wanted the building, and it was built."

In the Spring of 1836, Miss Leavenworth's school was discontinued; and in the same building Miss Frances Lundon Willard opened a school for the instruction of young ladies in the higher branches of education. She was a very energetic and laborious teacher. Her private record of her pupils is now in the possession of her nephew, Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Chicago High School, and enrolls the name of many who became matrons of our city. Miss Louisa Gifford (afterwards Mrs. Dr. Dyer) became her assistant; and after a primary department was added and it became a public school, it passed into Miss Gifford's hands; and Miss Willard opened another school on her original plan, which she did not continue more than about a year. She subsequently married Rev. John Ingersoll.

The curious searcher in the old statute books of the State of Illinois will find in the Acts of 1835, an Act adopted in February of that year which establishes a special School System for Township thirty-nine north, Range 14 east of the Third Principal Meridian; and by his map he finds this means Chicago. The Incorporation of the City by the next Legislature caused the repeal of this Act, but it belongs to the history of our schools. Its substance was as follows:

Sections 1, 2 and 3 provide that the legal voters shall elect annually, on the first Monday in June, either five or seven School Inspectors, who were to examine teachers, prescribe text books, visit the schools, etc. They were to recommend to the County Commissioners the division of the township into districts, and the Commissioners were required to lay off, divide and alter the districts as the Inspectors might from time to time recommend.

Section 4. "The legal voters in each School District shall annually elect three persons to be Trustees of Common Schools, whose duty it shall be to employ suitable and qualified teachers; to see that the schools are free, and that all white children in the District have an opportunity of attending them, under such regulations as the Inspectors may make; to take charge of the school-houses and of all the school property belonging to the District, and to manage the whole financial concerns thereof. The said Trustees shall annually levy and collect a tax sufficient to defray the necessary expense of fuel, rent of school-room, and furniture for the same; and they shall levy and collect such additional taxes as a majority of the legal voters of the District, at a meeting called for that purpose shall direct: *Provided* that such additional taxes shall never exceed one-half of one per cent. per annum upon all the taxable property in the District; all of which taxes, the said Trustees shall have full power to assess and collect."

It will be observed that the Inspectors had no power to elect teachers or fix their compensation; their real power was small. Again, the Trustees were to see that the schools were free; but they had not the power of levying any tax to pay teachers—only a voter's meeting could do that; and upon the results of such meetings the practical working of the scheme depended.

Mr. John Brown taught a private school in the North Division, near the corner of Dearborn and Wolcott Streets, in 1836, and until March, 1837. He ceased to teach in consequence of being severely beaten by some of his pupils, and sold out his lease to Mr. Edward Murphy, who took decided means to secure success. On opening his school with thirty-six pupils, he addressed them, setting forth the necessity of observing the rules of the school and promising chastisement to those who should infringe them.

"The day after," says Mr. Murphy, "I placed an oak sapling, an inch in diameter on my desk. That afternoon a Mr. S, who owned the building, came into the school room, and seeing the walls decorated with caricatures and likenesses of almost every animal from a rabbit to an elephant, he got in a raging passion, and used rather abusive language. I complained, he became more violent. I walked to my desk, took the sapling and shouted 'clear out,' which he obeyed by a rapid movement. This trifling incident effectually calmed the ringleaders, some of whom now occupy honorable and respectable positions in society."

Mr. Murphy's vigorous administration secured the admiration of the school officers, who rented the building (it is to be hoped they whitewashed the walls)

and made him a public school teacher, from August, 1837, to November, 1838, at a salary of \$800 per annum.

The earliest records of the Public Schools of the City of Chicago to be found among the official documents of the City commence with the Incorporation of the City in the year 1837. From this time till about the year 1840 there does not appear to have been any system outlined which gave uniformity of action in the management of the various public schools of the city. The records appear to show that there were, in the year 1837, seven School Districts, there is nothing however, to indicate where these Districts were located. From the records of the election of Trustees of School Districts held about that time, and from the names of the Teachers signed to the reports from the various Districts, Districts One and Two, and perhaps District No. Three, were in the South Division of the City; Districts No's Four and Five were in the West Division of the city; and Districts No's Six and Seven were in the North Division of the City. The reports of attendance in these Districts do not appear to have been made with any very great regularity, and in many of the Districts; the schools appear to have been closed for much of the year, and in some of them, there does not appear to have been any school held, as, for instance, District No. 6.

The following are the provisions for Public Schools contained in the City Charter, approved March 4, 1837, at the time of the Incorporation of the City:

SEC. 83. That the Common Council of the City of Chicago, shall, by virtue of their office, be Commissioners of Common Schools in and for the said city, and shall have and possess all the rights, powers, and authority necessary for the proper management of said schools.

SEC. 84. The said Common Council shall have power to lay off and divide the said city into School Districts, and from time to time alter the same and create new ones, as circumstances may require.

SEC. 85. The Common Council shall annually appoint a number of Inspectors of Common Schools in said city, not exceeding twelve, and not less than five, and in case of a vacancy in the office, the Common Council shall from time to time appoint others; which Inspectors, or some of them, shall visit all the Public Schools in said city at least once a month, inquire into the progress of the scholars, and the government of the schools, examine all persons offering themselves as candidates for teachers, and when found well qualified give them certificates thereof gratuitously, and remove them for any good cause; and it shall be the duty of the said Inspectors to report to the Common Council, from time to time, any suggestions and improvements that they may deem necessary or proper for the prosperity of said schools.

SEC. 86. That the legal voters in each School District shall annually elect three persons to be Trustees of Common Schools therein, whose duty it shall be to employ qualified and suitable Teachers, to pay the wages of such Teachers, when qualified, out of the money which shall come into their hands from the Commissioner of School Lands, so far as such money shall be sufficient for that purpose, and to collect the residue of such wages from all persons liable therefor. They shall call special meetings of the inhabitants of the District liable to pay taxes whenever they shall deem it necessary and proper, shall give notice of the time and place for special district meetings at least five days before said meeting shall be held by leaving a written or printed notice thereof at the place of abode of each of said inhabitants, make out a tax list of every district tax which the inhabitants of said district may, by a vote of a majority present, direct at any meeting, called as aforesaid, for that purpose, which list shall contain the names of all the taxable inhabitants residing in the district at the time of making out the list, and the amount of tax payable by each inhabitant set opposite his name, which tax may be levied upon the real and personal estate of said inhabitants; they shall annex to such tax list a warrant directed to one of the City Constables residing in the Ward in which said District may be for the collection of the sums in said list mentioned, and said Constable shall receive five cents on each dollar thereof for his fees. The said Trustees shall have power to purchase or lease a site for the District School House, as designated by a meeting of the District, and to build, hire or purchase, keep in repair and furnish said school house with necessary fuel and appendages, out of the funds collected and paid to them for such purposes.

SEC. 87. The Trustees of each District shall, at the end of every quarter, make a report to the School Inspectors in writing, setting forth the number of schools within the District, the time that each has been taught during the previous quarter, and by whom, the number of scholars at each school, and the time of their attendance

during the quarter, to be ascertained from an exact list or roll of the scholars' names to be kept by the teacher for that purpose, which list shall be sworn to or affirmed by said teacher.

SEC. 88. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of School Lands in Cook County to make, semi-annually, to the Common Council of said city, a full and correct report, in such manner as they shall direct of the state of the School Fund arising from the sale or lease of school lands in Township 39 N, R 14 East, in Cook County, with the interest accruing thereon.

SEC. 89. The School Inspectors shall quarterly apportion said school money among the several Districts in said city according to the number of scholars in each school therein between the ages of five and twenty-one, and also according to the time that each scholar has actually attended such school during the previous quarter, to be ascertained by the reports of said Trustees and Teachers.

SEC. 90. Whenever the said apportionment shall have been made, the School Inspectors shall make out a schedule thereof, setting forth the amount due to each District, the person or persons entitled to receive the same, and shall deliver the said schedule, together with the report of the Trustees, and the lists or rolls of the Teachers to the Common Council, and thereupon the said Common Council shall issue a warrant directed to the Commissioner of School Lands, to pay over such part of the interest of the school moneys of said Township as shall be therein expressed; *Provided* that nothing herein contained shall authorize the expenditure of the Principal of any part of the School Fund.

SEC. 91. The freeholders and inhabitants of any School District in the said city, by a vote of two-thirds of the persons present and entitled to vote, at a meeting of such district convened after notice of the object of said meeting shall have been published for one week in the corporation newspaper of the said city, and after said notice shall have been served on every such freeholder or inhabitant by reading the same to him, or, in case of his absence, by leaving the same at his place of residence at least five days previous to such meeting may determine either separately or in conjunction with any other School District or Districts in the said city, to have a High School created for such District or Districts as shall so agree to unite for that purpose, and may vote a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars to be raised for erecting a building for such High School. And on evidence of such votes, and of such notice having been published and served as above provided, being presented to the Common Council, they may, in their discretion, authorize the erecting of a High School in such District, or may authorize the several Districts so agreeing to be erected into one District, which shall hereafter form one School District, and all the property, right and interest of the several Districts so united shall belong to and be vested in the Trustees of the said united Districts, and the Trustees thereof shall have all the power of Trustees of School Districts, shall be elected in the same manner, and shall be subject to all the duties and obligations of Trustees of Common School Districts.

SEC. 92. The Common Council shall annually publish on the second Tuesday of February, in the corporation newspaper of the city, the number of pupils instructed therein the preceding year, the several branches of education pursued by them, and the receipts and expenditures of each school, specifying the sources of such receipts and the object of such expenditures.

The reports for the quarter ending November 1, 1837, show the following attendance at the various schools then in session:

<i>District.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Pupils Enrolled.</i>
One.....	George C. Collins.....	113
Two.....	James McClellan.....	107
Three.....	Hiram Baker.....	52
Five.....	Otis King.....	44
Seven.....	Edward Murphy.....	84
Total.....		400

The following rule governing the length of the Terms of the schools and defining what constituted one quarter of schooling was adopted August, 1837:

"The quarters shall begin on the first Mondays in February, May, August and November, and continue five and a half days in each week, which time shall be understood to constitute one quarter of one year's schooling, and for teaching to the satisfaction of all concerned such time, the teacher shall be entitled to one quarter of a year's salary."

The school house in District No. 5 was located on the west side of Canal street, a little north of Lake street, opposite the old building still standing on the northeast corner of Canal and Lake streets, known at that time as the Green Tree Hotel. During the Winter of 1838, it was taught by Mr. C. S. Bailey, who was succeeded in the Spring of 1838 by Mr. Calvin DeWolf, more familiarly

known as Justice DeWolf. The school numbered about sixty pupils, several of whom were Indian children. An Indian family, by the name of Laframboise, lived a little south of the school building on Canal street. This school was subsequently taught for a short time by Mr. Thomas Hoyne.

In July, 1837, the following petition was presented, for the establishment of a school in District No. Four, signed by sixteen persons representing twenty-five scholars, of whom one of the signers, Mr. John Gage, represented seven:

"The undersigned, inhabitants of the Fourth School District, in said City, considering they have a sufficient number of scholars to form a school, and that being attached to the Fifth District the distance from school is so great as to make the school of little use to them, would request that they be immediately set off in a District by themselves in season to elect three Trustees on the fourth Monday of this month."

September, 1837, Mr. J. H. Blatchford, "one of the Inspectors of the Fifth Ward," addressed a communication to the Common Council stating that the District School in the Fifth School District, situated in the Fourth Ward of the city "has been closed for the space of more than two months, that a gentleman is ready to undertake the management and instruction of the school in that District, but that no Trustees have yet been elected by the voters in said District." He further states that notices have been issued by the Council several times for the legal voters to elect Trustees, but that the inhabitants have neglected to meet in conformity with such notices, and asks that the Council fill the vacancies, as he understands that said body has the power of filling vacancies in offices of election as well as in offices of appointment.

The following is a certificate of the Trustees of School District No. 1, accompanying the report of the teacher for a period of eight weeks, from August 15, 1837, to October 11, 1837:

"To the School Inspectors of the City of Chicago:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, Trustees of School District No. 1, in the City of Chicago, report:

"That the foregoing schedule, made, subscribed and sworn to by Sarah Kellogg, exhibits correctly the number of scholars taught by her in said District No. 1, and the number of days each scholar attended, and that she taught the length of time certified to by her, and that she was employed by us to teach a common school of female pupils in said District No. 1, for a quarter of a year at the rate of \$10 per week, and that the reason that she did not teach the whole quarter is, that neither a suitable room, stove, nor furnace could be obtained by any means within our power so as to make her and her pupils comfortable.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. STRODE,
SOLOMON WILLS,
A. D. TAYLOR,

Trustees of School District No. 1."

CHICAGO, October 20, 1837.

The school for advanced scholars, in District No. 1, was taught by Mr. George C. Collins, who was employed at a salary of \$800 per annum. There were enrolled in this school during the quarter ending October 29, 1837, 113 pupils.

The following amendment was made to the provisions of the City Charter for carrying on the Public Schools of the City, by an Act of the State Legislature, approved March 1, 1839:

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

SEC. 1. That the School Lands and the School Funds of T 39 N, R 14 E, of 3rd P. M., be, and the same are hereby vested in the City of Chicago; and the Common Council of said city shall at all times have power to do all acts and things in relation to said School Lands and School Funds which they may think proper to their

safe preservation and efficient management, and to sell or lease said lands on such terms and at such times as the said Common Council shall deem most advantageous, and on such sale or sales, leasing or leasings, execute and deliver all proper conveyances therefor; which said conveyances shall be signed by the Mayor of said city, and countersigned by the Clerk thereof, and sealed with the corporate seal of said city; *Provided*, That the proceeds arising from such sales shall be added to and constitute a part of the School Fund of said Township; and *Provided*, that nothing shall be done to impair the Principal of said Fund, or to appropriate interest accruing from the same to any other purpose than the support of Public Schools in said Township; and *Provided* further, That any schools established in said Township, and without the limits of said city shall be entitled to the same benefits and advantages from said Fund as they would be without the passage of this Act.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of School Lands for Cook County to deliver to such person or persons as the Common Council of the City of Chicago shall direct, all the books, papers, notes, mortgages, or other evidences of debt belonging to said School Fund of said Township 39, and all moneys belonging to the same, taking the receipt of such person or persons therefor, which said receipt shall be a full indemnity to him for so doing.

Sec. 3. The Common Council of Chicago shall have power to raise all sufficient sum or sums of money, by taking the real and personal estate in said city for the following purposes, to wit: to build school houses; to establish, support and maintain common and public schools, and to supply the inadequacy of the School Fund for the payment of Teachers; to purchase or lease a site or sites for school-houses; to erect, hire, or purchase buildings suitable for said school-houses; to keep in repair and furnish the same with necessary fixtures and furniture whenever they may deem it expedient; and the taxes for that purpose shall be assessed and collected in the same manner that other city taxes are or may be. The said Common Council shall also have power to fix the amount of the compensation to be allowed to Teachers in the different schools, to prescribe the school books to be used and the studies to be taught in the different schools, and pass all such ordinances and by-laws as they may from time to time deem necessary in relation to said schools, and the government and management of the same, and of the School Lands and Funds belonging to the said Township.

Sec. 4. The said Common Council shall annually appoint seven persons for Inspectors of Common Schools, and three persons in each District to be Trustees of Common Schools in and for said District, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by the said Common Council.

Sec. 5. Sec. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91 of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the City of Chicago," passed March 4, 1837, and all other acts and parts of acts coming within the purview of this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed so far as they relate to the said Township 39, or the City of Chicago.

At a meeting of the School Inspectors held June 24, 1839, it was

Resolved, To recommend to the Common Council to lease for a term of five years, the school lands in said city, consisting of Blocks 1, 87, 88 and 142 in the School Section Addition to Chicago. The first three Blocks to be leased in entire blocks or tracts, for agricultural purposes, and the last, to wit: Block 142, situated on the northeast corner of the School Section to be sub-divided into sixteen lots, and a minimum price of yearly rental to be fixed by the Common Council of not less than \$30 on each lot, reserving to the owner of the improvements on lots 1 and 4 the prior right, for a limited time, of leasing the same, and also reserving from lease, lot 2, on which the old District School House is situated."

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, *Secretary*.

PETER BOLLES, *President*.

The blocks above spoken of to be leased for agricultural purposes are, the Block on which the High School and Scammon School buildings now stand extending to Halsted Street, and the Blocks extending from Harrison to Polk Streets and lying between Fifth Avenue and the River. Block 142 is the Block on which the Tribune Building and McVicker's Theatre now stand, and lot 2 of said block on which the "old District School House is situated" is, by the plat accompanying the report, located on the corner of Dearborn and Madison Streets, where the Tribune Building now stands. The size of the lots in Block 142 was 49½x150 feet.

Early in the year 1840 the charge of the School Fund was transferred from the Commissioner of School Lands for Cook County to the School Agent, Mr. William H. Brown, who discharged the duties of the office for a period of thirteen years, ten years of which he served without cost to the city.

The following is the letter of acceptance submitted by Mr. Brown to the Common Council:

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago :

"I accept the agency of the School Fund, conferred upon me by your Honorable Body. If my services can in any degree be made available in advancing the great cause of education by the establishment of Common Schools, the interest I feel in the subject is a sufficient motive with me not only in securing the Fund designed for this object, but by every effort in my power to add to its amount. I therefore decline the salary you propose to give, and will cheerfully assume the responsibility and devote the time necessary for this purpose gratuitously.

"I have the honor to be, etc.,

"CHICAGO, February 27, 1840.

W. H. BROWN."

The report of the Commissioner of School Lands shows the condition of the School Fund at the close of the year 1839 to have been as follows:

Loaned on personal security, not in suit	\$11,564 22
Loaned on mortgage, not in suit.	12,437 74
Amount in suit.....	6,545 00
Amount in judgment	7,366 36
Included in note given for interest.....	64 00
Total securities	\$37,977 32
Cash on hand	648 15
Total.....	\$38,625 47

Immediately upon assuming the duties of School Agent, Mr. Brown set to work to put the Fund in better shape, and the following communication addressed to the Common Council, March 30, 1840, shows the difficulties under which the Trustees of the School Districts labored in their endeavors to carry on the Public schools:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled :

"Your petitioner would beg leave most respectfully to represent that in the Fall of 1836 the inhabitants of School District No. 4, located in that portion of the town which now comprises the First Ward of the City, at a school meeting, duly notified, voted a tax of \$5,000 to build a school-house in said District.

"At that time, building materials and labor were extremely scarce and high, and the inhabitants of the District being very anxious to have a school commenced immediately, it was thought by the Trustees that it would be much cheaper to put up a temporary building for that purpose than to attempt to build permanently when there would be not only great expense in procuring materials, but much delay would be unavoidable in collecting the tax for that purpose. Under these circumstances, that there might be as little delay as possible in commencing a school, the Trustees availed themselves of a provision in the School Law which authorized them to borrow \$200 from the School Fund to build a school-house. For this sum a note was given by the Trustees, which, owing to the precarious and unsettled condition of the School Fund laws, still remains unpaid. But as soon as a school tax can be levied, the inhabitants of that District will doubtless most cheerfully pay the amount necessary to refund the said sum which they have enjoyed the benefit of, in possessing for several years the only public school-house in this city.

"As the said note has been placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, by the Agent of the School Fund, the object of this petition is to request that your Honorable Body will direct that legal proceedings in this case may be suspended for the present.

Chicago, March 30, 1840.

N. H. BOLLES,

One of the Trustees who signed the Note.

This is probably the building previously spoken of as located on lot 2, in Block 142, S. S. Addition, on the corner of Madison and Dearborn Streets, and is subsequently alluded to in the following terms, in a report made by the School Inspectors, March 30, 1845, after opening of the Dearborn School building:

"As it is known to the Council, the only school house or school room belonging to city was in the First Ward, and this was so old, small and dilapidated that it was sold recently by the Trustees for the sum of \$40, and the purchaser has no occasion to congratulate himself on account of his bargain."

The first written records of the School Inspectors commence in November 1840. The meeting was held at the office of Mr. William Jones, at which Mr. William Jones was elected President, and Mr. Isaac N. Arnold, was elected Secretary. Meetings were held weekly, on Wednesdays at 2 P. M., and continued to be held weekly till April, 1843, when they were held monthly.

The first step toward uniformity of text books to be used in the schools was taken December 9, 1840, when Worcester's Primer, Parley's First, Second, and Third Books of History, and an Elementary Speller were adopted.

In October, 1840, the Board of School Inspectors recommended the organization of the city into four School Districts; District No. 1 to comprise the First Ward, being at that time, that portion of the South Division of the city lying east of Clark Street; District No. 2 to comprise the Second Ward, being that part of the South Division lying between Clark Street and the South Branch of the River; District No. 3, to comprise the Third and Fourth Wards, being the entire West Division of the city; and District No. 4, to comprise the Fifth and Sixth Wards, being the entire North Division of the city.

In November, 1840, the School Inspectors recommend that, "in view of the necessities of the children, the Trustees of each District be directed to procure immediately rooms in which to hold schools, and take all necessary steps to put the schools in operation, also that a tax of one mill be levied for the support of schools."

In a communication from the School Inspectors to the Common Council, dated November 30, 1840, they report that:

"The Trustees of District No. 4 have secured a room at \$6 per month, for six months or more, and have submitted estimates for furnishing with seats, stoves, necessary utensils, and fuel, amounting to \$132. The Inspectors approve of all but \$50 for benches, apparatus, etc., believing that in the present condition of the School Fund, no apparatus such as is indispensable should be purchased. The Inspectors recommend however that the School Agent be instructed to pay upon the order of the Trustees of the District such amount as they may need, not to exceed \$132. The Trustees have selected Mr. Dunbar as teacher at \$400 per annum."

The School Inspectors in a report dated December 7, 1840, inform the Common Council that:

"The Trustees of District No. 3 have employed Mr. A. D. Sturtevant as teacher, at \$400 per annum; have hired a convenient room at \$6 per month, and have fitted it up at an expense of \$81.29, of which \$12.97 is to be deducted from the rent. This sum includes seats, which can be used in other buildings."

"That the Trustees of District No. 1 had employed Mr. Argill Z. Rumsey as teacher, at \$400 per annum; had taken possession of the District School House, and are repairing and fitting it up at a cost of \$86.34."

"Also, that Mr. H. B. Perkins had been employed as teacher of District No. 2, at \$400 per annum."

The school building in District No. 1, the only one owned by the city, was located where the Tribune building now stands, corner Madison and Dearborn Street; the building in District No. 2, was on the North side of Randolph Street, about midway between Fifth Avenue and Franklin Street; the building in District No. 3, was on West Monroe Street, facing South, a little West of Canal Street; and the building in District No. 4, was on the corner of Cass and Kinzie Streets.

From the reports of the Public Schools for December, 1840, the following items are gathered :

District.	Teacher.	Number of Pupils.	Studying Geography.	Studying Grammar.	Studying Arithmetic.
1....	A. Z. Ramsey.....	75.....	16.....	7.....	13
2....	H. B. Perkins.....	63.....	20.....	10.....	12
3....	A. D. Sturtevant.....	71.....	14.....	8.....	19
4....	D. C. Dunbar.....	108.....	14.....	4.....	13
Total.....		317.....	64.....	29.....	57

January 14, 1841—The Committee on Schools of the Common Council presented the following report in reference to the powers of the Board of School Inspectors and the Trustees of School Districts, and also giving a review of the early legislation of the State, in reference to Public Schools. The report was concurred in by the Council :

The Committee on Schools, to whom was referred the ordinance in relation to Public Schools in the City of Chicago, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report :

That they have critically examined the various provisions of said ordinance, and as far as opportunities offered, compared it with the ordinances and laws of other States and Cities, and the general laws of the State in relation to the same subject. They have also made inquiries in relation to the ordinance and the powers to be conferred upon the several officers therein named, and have arrived at the conclusions mentioned in the subsequent part of this report.

In order to throw light upon this subject, it may be well first to examine into the legislation of this State upon the subject of Common Schools.

By the Act of January 15, 1825, the County Commissioners were to lay off School Districts, and the inhabitants of those Districts were to choose three Trustees, one Clerk, one Treasurer, Collector and Assessor, whose duties were prescribed by that Act. Among the duties conferred on the Trustees, were those conferred by this ordinance upon the Inspectors and Trustees, except so far as relates to the examining and removing of teachers, and the expulsion of scholars for misbehavior, and it was expressly provided that said "Trustees shall give orders on the Treasurer of the District for all sums expended in paying teachers, establishing, carrying on and supporting all schools within their respective Districts," and they were required to report to the County Commissioners. (See Gale's Statutes, 626.)

By the Act of March, 1833, the Trustees of Schools then existing were to pay over the funds in their hands to the School Commissioners to be appointed by the County Commissioners Court, and the School Commissioners were to apportion the amount among the several teachers employed, in proportion to the number of scholars taught, the schedule of the scholars being certified to by the Trustees. (Gale's Statutes, 631-2.)

The Act of March 4, 1837, provides for the election of Trustees of Schools for each Township, to whom the entire custody of the School Fund belonging to the same, is committed, and the control of the schools. They are to appoint a Treasurer who is to have the Fund, etc., and to pay out the same upon the order of the Trustees. (Gale's Statutes, 642-45.) The Trustees are required to examine teachers, etc., and to report in relation to the School Fund and Public Schools to the School Commissioners of the respective Counties.

The Act of February 6, 1835, related only to Chicago, and provided for the election, by the qualified voters of the city, of five or seven Inspectors, and their duties as therein prescribed were substantially those conferred upon the School Inspectors by the ordinance submitted by your Committee, except that more power was therein conferred upon the Inspectors in laying off School Districts, and the establishing of schools. (See Act of 1835, 161-2.) That Act provided for the election of three Trustees in each District by the people, whose powers were similar to those conferred upon the Trustees by this ordinance.

Most of the powers contained in this ordinance were conferred upon the Inspectors and Trustees by the City Charter. Indeed, greater powers were in some respects conferred, for the Trustees had power to levy and collect taxes, build school-houses, etc.; and the Common Council were required to draw warrants upon the School Commissioners for the amounts apportioned by the School Inspectors. They could neither suspend nor control their action. The Inspectors and Trustees were authorized in all respects to act as they deemed for the benefit of the schools.

During the first year after the city was incorporated the Inspectors made a report to the Common Council, setting forth the necessity of greater powers being conferred upon the School Inspectors in relation to schools, and showing conclusively the necessity of new legislation upon the subject. This report received the unanimous approval of the Common Council, and the bill which was passed March 1, 1839, and under which the Common Council obtained control of the School Fund, was prepared by the School Inspectors for the express purpose of enabling the Common Council to

confer upon the Inspectors the entire management and control of the schools, and upon the Trustees the employment of teachers, the location of school-houses, the hiring and repairing of the same, and furnishing them with apparatus, etc.; and to facilitate and reduce to a system the establishment and management of the Public Schools. It was never conceived, so far as your Committee are advised, that it would be proper or convenient for the Common Council, in person, to have the management and control of the schools. No persons can properly exercise such powers except those who make it a business to inquire into the best modes of discipline and instruction, and to examine into the schools, the number, situation, and wants of the scholars in the city, and the best modes of providing for the same, the arrangement of the school-houses, the apparatus to be used therein, etc.

The Common Council, in the midst of their multifarious duties, have not time to attend to these matters, and if they should attempt it, the necessary attention could not be bestowed upon them. In order to have the schools managed as they should be, some man or body of men must have the control and entire management of the same, so that some regular system can be adopted, and the whole proceedings in relation to schools known to those who have the control thereof. That man or body of men should control and regulate all that relates to public instruction, including the arrangement of the interior of the school-houses, the apparatus, discipline, etc. These duties are conferred upon the Inspectors by this ordinance, and a line of duties altogether distinct and independent of these are conferred upon the Trustees. The latter employ the teachers, make contracts, repair the school-houses, buy the apparatus, etc., in other words, they do the business of the District, while everything in relation to public instruction is conferred upon the Inspectors; and the Inspectors are made auditors of the accounts of the Trustees. It is fit and proper that these accounts should be audited by them, because they have better opportunities than the Common Council to know of the necessities and propriety of the expenditures of the Trustees.

But it may be said that if it is necessary that they should audit the accounts, it is not necessary that they should draw the money to pay them. In reply to this it may be observed that there is a manifest convenience in authorizing them to do so. It will facilitate the business of the Trustees, and enable the Inspectors to have a complete view of the state of the School Fund to guide them in their operations in relation to schools; and it is a power which has uniformly, by the Legislature of this State, and so far as we are advised, of other States, been conferred upon Superintendents of Common Schools, and we can see no reason why it should not be so conferred. If we do not give the Inspectors this power, much delay and perplexity will often arise in relation to the purchase and payment of fuel, apparatus, etc., and the School Fund will have to make up, in the enhanced price, the trouble and perplexity in getting the pay. Under the provisions contained in the City Charter much delay and perplexity were experienced by the teachers in getting their pay after the schedules were approved by the Inspectors, owing to the want of regularity in the meetings of the Council and the amount of business before it. In several instances teachers were delayed and put to serious inconvenience in obtaining their pay. It is well known that at certain seasons of the year it is almost impossible to get a meeting of the Council. The power to draw orders on the School Fund contained in this ordinance will be safe in the hands of the Inspectors. They have no power or temptation to touch a dollar. They can only draw orders upon the Agent for the amount reported to them by the Trustees.

The general features of the ordinance prevail throughout New England and New York. The Common School Society, which is a corporation, have the entire control and management of the schools in the City of New York. The School Committees and Superintendents have the same in Providence; and throughout the States of Massachusetts and Maine, the School Agents do the business which is conferred upon the Trustees by this ordinance, while the Superintending School Committees have and exercise nearly all the powers conferred upon the Inspectors, and perhaps some others.

We all know that what is everybody's business is nobody's; and the great difficulty in relation to the establishment and efficient management and operation of common schools, is the want of interest in the same. Hence the indispensable necessity that the Inspectors should personally examine into the qualification of teachers, the management of the schools, the arrangement of the school-houses, the course of instruction and discipline, and that they should have the entire superintendence of the schools, and power to carry their plans in relation to the same into effect, and that their actions should not be retarded nor obstructed by the action or want of action of another body.

It is a thankless task to attend to the instruction of a large number of children in any city, more especially so in a place situated like Chicago, which has a greater variety of inhabitants than Joseph's coat had colors, and whose modes of feeling and thinking are as variant as the forms and hues of the flowers upon our beautiful prairies in the verdant season of the year. As our population is gathered from all points of the compass, from every quarter of the globe, composed of immigrants from every nation upon which the dews of a Merciful Providence descend, it is but natural that there should be a great difference of opinion upon all subjects, and more especially in relation to the education of youth. To reconcile these, and to provide for the efficient instruction of the children of the city, we should select good men from all parts of the city, men who shall, as far as possible, represent the variant

feelings and opinions of our diverse population, men who take a deep interest in the subject of education and devote a portion of their leisure time to investigating the subject and to learning the best methods of instruction and to obtaining kindred information, and who have a sufficiently deep regard for the welfare of the rising generation to be willing to give their attention to our common schools, and when thus selected we should confide to them the charge of the public school instruction of children and youth.

In this way, our schools may become useful and efficient, but if the control of the same is subdivided and apportioned off to several distinct bodies or powers, the schools will be more dependent upon chance than system, for their success.

The ordinance is framed in accordance with these views.

In conclusion, your Committee would report that they find that the ordinance substantially embodies the provisions of the previous laws of this State upon the subject, and confers no greater powers upon the Inspectors and Trustees than the previous legislation of this State has conferred upon such officers, and no greater than the efficient management of the schools requires.

They therefore report that they find no objection to the ordinance except that the expense of the Record Book of the Inspectors should be paid from the School Fund, and an additional section be added requiring the Inspectors to report their doings to the Common Council as often as they may be required to do so by this body.

The said ordinance is therefore reported back to the Council with aforesaid amendments incorporated into the same, and its adoption recommended.

In March, 1841, Worcester's Second, Third and Fourth Books for Reading, Worcester's Elementary Dictionary, Bailey's Algebra, and the Pictorial Spelling Book were adopted.

In April, 1841, the following Regulations were adopted:

"The School Year commences on the first Monday in January, and is divided into four quarters of twelve weeks each."

"At the end of each quarter, there is a vacation of one week."

"Schools will be kept on each day of the week except Sunday, beginning in the morning at 9 o'clock, and ending at 12 M; and in the afternoon, beginning at half-past 1 o'clock, and ending at half-past 4. Saturday afternoon is an exception from this regulation, it being a holiday."

"It is expected there will be a recess of a few minutes each half-day, or some other equivalent allowed by the teacher."

"The first exercise of the morning will be the reading of the Scriptures—the teacher will commence by reading one verse, and then each scholar in school who can read sufficiently well will read a verse, until all have read. No explanations of the meaning of the Scripture must be given; but the teachers will require the whole school to pay implicit and exclusive attention to the reading until it is finished."

"The teachers will require cleanliness in the person of the scholars. This regulation must be rigidly enforced. Those scholars must be sent home who manifest a disregard of it."

"The following text-books have been adopted, and will hereafter be used: Pictorial Spelling Book, Worcester's Primer, Worcester's Second, Third and Fourth Books for Reading and Spelling, Worcester's Elementary Dictionary, Frost's Elements of English Grammar, Parker's Progressive Exercises in Composition, Greenleaf's National Arithmetic, Child's Arithmetic, Woodbridge's School Geography and Atlas, Parley's Geography, Parley's First, Second, and Third Books of History, and Bailey's Algebra."

"No books except those prescribed by the Inspectors will be permitted to be used in the schools after the books prescribed can be obtained. Until that time the books which the scholars now have can be used, but no new books are to be purchased except such as are approved by the Inspectors."

"At the end of each month the teachers of the respective schools will make schedules of the names of all the scholars in attendance on each day and half day, the number engaged in the different studies, and the average in attendance each week and each month, together with a statement of the largest and smallest number in attendance at any one day during the month."

The reports of attendance at each school for each month extending to February, 1850, giving the name of each pupil, and the number of days' attendance, are now on file in the office of the City Clerk.

In June, 1841, the School Inspectors report that for the four months ending in March, there had been expended \$563.32 for teachers, and \$520.94 for fuel, rent of school-houses, repairs, etc.; that upon the present plan it would require \$1,800 to pay the teachers for one year; that it would be necessary to levy a tax of one tenth of one per cent. upon all the taxable property of the city.

Under the census of 1840 the number of white persons in the County, under twenty years of age, was 4,693; and the number in the city, 2,109. The amount received by the County from the School, College and Seminary Fund was about \$700, of which amount the City is entitled to about \$300. They also report that it was their intention, as soon as a lot could be obtained from the Canal Commissioners, to recommend the erection of a school building in District No. 1.

The attendance during the month of January, 1841, was 408; of February, 446; of March, 396.

In November, 1841, the School Inspectors recommend that the lots belonging to the School Fund be not leased for a longer period than five years. Their report closes as follows:

"In conclusion, we would state that nearly all of the reserved lands belonging to the School Fund are favorably situated; particularly is this the case with the lots on the river; and should the Canal be completed, the lots on the river, in a few years, will pay a considerable income."

The reports for December, 1841, make the following showing:

District.	Teacher.	Total Enrollment.	Largest Attendance.	Smallest Attendance.
1	S. C. Bennett	120	105	53
2	R. B. Heacock	84	62	38
3	A. D. Sturtevant	69	53	30
4	C. DeWolf	146	120	78
Total		419	340	199

The Expenditures for the year 1841 were:

	For Teachers.	For Incidental.	Total Expenses.
First District	\$445 00	\$19 63	\$464 63
Second District	400 00	96 59	496 59
Third District	400 00	83 91	483 91
Fourth District	529 83	83 83	613 66
Total	\$1,774 83	\$283 99	\$2,058 82

March 10, 1842, the School Inspectors voted that a school be established in the Dutch Settlement, provided that a school house be furnished; and March 16, 1842, they recommended to the Common Council that the materials for building a school house in the Dutch Settlement be furnished, provided the inhabitants will build the house. The cost to the city, of this building, was \$211.02.

The Dutch Settlement was in District No. 4, in the North Division of the City, on what was known as the Green Bay Road, between Chicago and North Avenues. The school was known as School No. 3, Fourth District, and was continued till the permanent building was erected on the corner of Ohio and La-Salle Streets. After the opening of the new building this building was vacated.

In January, 1846, a petition, signed by residents of this neighborhood, known, as stated in their petition, as "New Buffalo," was submitted to the City Council, stating that the school had been discontinued since the opening of the new building, and asking the privilege of opening a German school in the building, to be kept at their own expense, and offering to purchase the building, stating that at the time of its erection the city had advanced about \$150 and that the balance had been supplied by themselves.

In answer to this petition the following order was adopted by the Common Council, January 30, 1846:

"*Ordered*, That the Mayor and Clerk issue a deed, under the seal of the City, of the school-house in the Dutch Settlement, to Michael Diversy and Peter Gabel, to be used for a German school in that Settlement, upon said Diversy and Gabel executing a note to the School Fund for \$110, payable in twelve months."

March 10, 1842, the School Inspectors voted that the Chairman and Secretary be authorized to apply to the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to set apart and designate such lots as may be selected by this Board for the use of Common Schools. The following lots were selected by the School Inspectors:

For District No. 1.—Lot 6, Block 58, Original Town, the ground on which Dearborn School building was located, and which is now occupied by the Crystal Block and Hershey Music Hall.

For District No. 2.—Lot 6, Block 55, Original Town, on the north side of Madison Street, between La Salle Street and Fifth Avenue, and at present occupied by the Wadsworth building, Nos. 175 to 181 East Madison Street.

For District No. 3.—Lot 9, Block 50, Original Town, situated on the north-west corner of Madison and Canal Streets.

For District No. 4.—Lot 5, Block 4, Original Town, on North Wells Street, opposite the North Western R. R. Depot, and running from Kinzie Street to South Water Street.

In May, 1842, the School Inspectors adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the School Trustees of School District No. 3, be authorized to employ a female teacher in said District, at a salary not exceeding \$200 per annum, for six months, payable in Illinois State Bank bills, or currency when the tax is collected, and to hire a house for the same. *Provided* it is fitted up and furnished by the inhabitants of the District at their own expense; and that a female school be established in the Second District on the same terms."

The following is the Report of Average Attendance and of Expenditures for Schools, during the year 1842:

Districts.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Paid Teachers.	Incidental Expenses.	Total Expenses.
First.....	2	107	\$ 595 11	\$ 92 21	\$ 687 32
Second.....	2	96	479 19	200 20	679 39
Third.....	2	71	479 19	119 90	599 09
Fourth.....	3	182	695 74	474 12	1,129 86
Total.....	9	456	\$2,249 23	\$846 43	\$3,095 66
Teacher of Music.....					356 50
Printing, etc.....					25 00
Expenses of School Fund.....					397 18

Total Expenditures for the year.....\$3,874 34

May 10, 1843, the Committee on Schools, of the Common Council, presented the following report in reference to leasing Block 142, School Section Addition, being the block bounded by Madison, State, Monroe and Dearborn Streets, which explains the dating of school leases from May 8th:

"The Committee on Schools would respectfully report that having been authorized by a resolution of the Council to cause the School Block, No. 142 of the School Section Addition to be subdivided into lots, and leased for a term of years not exceeding ten, at public auction, to the highest bidder."

"They, in pursuance of such resolution, caused the same to be surveyed and subdivided into 36 lots, and a minimum value per annum for a lease of seven years of each lot, to be fixed; and that on the 8th day of May, inst., 22 lots were leased at public sale to the highest bidder, for seven years; the said lots having been leased for at least the minimum valuation for which they were put up."

"The Committee further report that 16 lots of said Block remain unleased; and the Committee recommend that they be authorized to lease the same at public auction, at such time as they may deem proper."

H. T. DICKEY, *Chairman.*

There is evidently a mistake in the report as to the number of lots into which the Block was subdivided, which should be 38 instead of 36.

The Annual Report of the Inspectors for 1843, states that the Average Membership for the month of December, 1842, was 436; and for December, 1843, it was 589—an increase of 153. The Total Expenditures for the year 1843, were \$3,582.51; the number of teachers, 8.

Early in the year 1844, the School Inspectors called the attention of the Common Council to the needs of the residents of the southern part of the Township.

May 1, 1844, the Trustees of District No. 1 were authorized to expend \$10, if so much is necessary, in filling up the school lot.

In May, 1844, the first step was taken towards the erection of a permanent School building, in the adoption, by the School Inspectors, of the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Trustees of School District No. 1, have this day reported to the Board of Inspectors that they are unable to continue the School No. 1, in said District for the want of a suitable school-house; therefore,

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Inspectors and the Trustees of the Common Schools, good economy, sound policy, and the necessity of the case demand of the Common Council an immediate attention to the subject of Common School houses in this city; and that, in our opinion, the most feasible plan that can be adopted for the present is, to build a good, permanent and spacious brick house, so located as to accommodate in the best manner for the present, Wards Nos. 1 and 2; that upon this plan, cheapness, with comfort of the scholars will be promoted, and a permanent improvement made to the city."

The subject was taken under advisement by the Common Council during the same month, and on the 9th day of May, 1844, the Committee on Schools, Ira Miltimore, Chairman, presented a report recommending the erection of

"A good, permanent brick school house, on the school lot in the First Ward, 60x80 feet, two stories high; to be fitted up on the best and most approved plan, with particular reference to the health, comfort and convenience both of scholars and teachers."

In June, 1844, proposals were received for the erection of the building, and the contract for the mason work was awarded to A. C. Wood, for the sum of \$1,775; and for the carpenter work, to E. Wetherbee, for the sum of \$2,075.

The lower story of the building was completed, ready for occupancy about the middle of January, 1845, and the whole building was completed in the Spring of 1845. It was known as School No. 1, till early in the year 1858, when it received the name of the "Dearborn School."

It was located on Madison Street, opposite McVicker's Theatre, on the ground now occupied by the Crystal Block, the Recorder's Office, and Hershey Music Hall.

The building was regarded by many, at the time, as far beyond the needs of the City, and the Mayor of the City, Hon. Augustus Garrett, in his inaugural address in 1845, recommended that the "Big School-House" be either sold or converted into an Insane Asylum, and that one more suitable to the wants of the city be provided. The building was also pointed to as "Miltimore's Folly."

Upon the opening of the building, Districts Nos. 1 and 2 were consolidated into one District, and were accommodated in this building; and from this time till the opening of the new building on Block 113, School Section Addition, afterwards known as the Jones School, the reports are headed Districts 1 and 2.

One year after the opening of the building there were enrolled in the school 543 pupils, at the end of the second year, 660 pupils, and at the end of the third year, 864 pupils.

The first Teachers in the school were Austin D. Sturtevant, Principal, who had been in the employ of the city in Districts No.'s 3 and 2, since October, 1840, and Misses Lucia A. Garvin, and Martha Durant. In May, 1845, an additional female teacher, Miss Margaret A. Clarkson was employed. In May, 1846, Miss Anna Day was appointed, making the corps of teachers four, beside the Principal. In May, 1847, two years after the completion of the building, there were six teachers, beside the Principal.

Mr. Sturtevant remained in charge as Principal, till August, 1846, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Ingalls, who remained in charge till his death, some time in April, 1850. After the death of Mr. Ingalls, Miss H. B. Rossiter appears to have been in charge till August, 1850, when Mr. F. A. Benham was appointed. Mr. F. A. Benham remained till April, 1854. Mr. J. P. Brooks served as Principal from April, 1854, to February, 1855; Perkins Bass, from February, 1855, to May, 1856; O. B. Hewitt, from May, 1856, to April, 1857; George D. Broomell, from April, 1857, to November, 1863; Albert R. Sabin, from November, 1863, to July, 1865; George D. Broomell, September, 1865, to July, 1866; Daniel S. Wentworth, from September, 1866, to July, 1867; Leslie Lewis, September, 1867, to October, 1869; Andrew M. Brooks, from October, 1869, to January, 1870; Alfred P. Burbank, from March, 1870, to July, 1871.

The Dearborn School building was used for school purposes till the close of the school year in June, 1871; when the lot was leased by the Common Council to Rand, McNally & Co.; and a building known as Johnson Hall located on Wabash Avenue near Monroe Street, was rented for the accommodation of the school at a rental of \$3,600 per annum.

The Dearborn School building was torn down during the Summer of 1871. The School was continued after the summer vacation of 1871, in Johnson Hall, under the charge of Miss Alice L. Barnard, as Principal, until the Great Fire of October 8th and 9th, 1871, swept over the whole territory of the Dearborn School district, when the organization of the Dearborn School became extinct.

The reports for the month of December, 1844, show an increase in the Average Membership over the previous year of 56, the Total Enrolment for the month being 979, the Average Membership 645, and number of Teachers 8. The Total Expenditures for the year 1844 were \$3,368.16.

January 31, 1845, the School Agent, Mr. Wm. H. Brown, makes the following report of the condition of the School Fund :

Notes secured by mortgage	\$15,052 18
Notes on personal security	8,294 27
Suspended debt.....	1,081 33
In judgment	17,041 09
Real estate.....	5,466 77

Nominal amount of School Fund.. \$46,848 64

Portion of School Fund decidedly bad :

Notes secured on personal security.....	\$500 00
Suspended debt	900 00
Judgments	13 858 16

\$15,058 16

Portion of School Fund doubtful :

Suspended debt	\$100 00
Judgments.....	1,166 60
	1,266 60
	16,324 16

Leaving an effective School Fund of \$30,524 48

May 3, 1845, the Trustees of the respective School Districts were authorized to pay male teachers not to exceed \$500 per annum. The salaries had hitherto been \$400 per annum for male teachers, and \$200 per annum for female teachers.

In March, 1845, the question of the erection of a permanent building in District No. 4, in the North Division of the city, was agitated; and in June, 1845, the Committee on Schools of the Common Council, present a report recommending the erection of a school building in District No. 4, 45x70 feet, two stories high, and the location of the building on the corner of Ohio and La Salle streets.

June 13, 1845: The Committee on Schools present the following report in reference to the purchase of the site for the school building in District No. 4:

"Your Committee would further report that in selecting a site for the location of said school-house they have had a due regard to the interests and convenience of both the Fifth and Sixth Wards; that they have received a communication from Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., by which he proposes to sell to the city, lots 1, 2 and 3, in Block 20, in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, for \$950, payable, with six per cent. interest in money, immediately after the next session of the Legislature of Illinois; or, that he will exchange the said three lots for an equitable part in division equal to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seven-teenths of lot 5, Block 4, Original Town of Chicago: *Provided*, the city gets authority from the Legislature, at its next session, to make to said Ogden a title to said part of said lot 5, of Block 4, and wishing for the city now to decide which method they will adopt for payment. Your Committee, under all the circumstances, recommend that the city accept the first proposition; but in either case, they recommend that said school-house be located on said lots 1, 2 and 3, in Block 20, Wolcott's Addition, which is on the corner of Ohio and La Salle streets, 109 feet on La Salle street, and 111 feet on Ohio street."

Concurred in, June 14, 1845.

The following description of the school accommodations in the North and West Divisions of the city, forms a part of the report of the Committee on Schools on the subject of the need of new buildings:

"The Schools in District No. 4 are held in very inconvenient rooms: one in a building originally designed for mercantile purposes, on the corner of Cass and Kinzie Streets, which might comfortably accommodate a school of 50 children, instead of from 100 to 120 scholars—the number usually attending. The story is very low, and the room so ill ventilated that its foul atmosphere is plainly apparent; its dimensions are so contracted that scholars cannot move from their places without disturbing their fellows, and scarcely any space can be found for the formation of classes at their recitations. The same objections apply to the room used in

the basement of the Episcopal Church, with the further and weighty one that after a period of wet weather the room becomes unhealthy for scholars and teachers from dampness. The number of scholars in this school is 151. The third school in this District is kept in the school house erected in the Dutch Settlement, and is fully as large and airy as the school requires.

"The building occupied for schools in the Third Ward is wholly unfit for the purposes for which it is used—less commodious and convenient, if possible, than those in the Sixth Ward. One of these schools occupies the lower story, and the other the attic of a story and a half house with light from the gable ends only, and in the summer, from its proximity to the roof, is uncomfortably warm.

"The furniture of all these rooms, the desks and benches, are as unfit for the purposes of education as the rooms in which they are placed; and the whole contrasted with a building erected and furnished for schools, is well calculated to create in the minds of children, a disgust for the school room, and make the acquisition of knowledge an irksome, as well as a difficult task."

Proposals for the erection of a building in District No. 4, were received in June, 1845, and the building was occupied in January, 1846.

In September, 1845, the Board of Inspectors recommend that female teachers be paid \$250 per annum.

In September, 1845, the following petition, signed by A. S. Sherman, A. Moore, Thos. C. James, Charles Crabb and others, was presented to the Common Council:

"We, your petitioners, residents of the Third Ward of the City, would respectfully ask permission of your Honorable Body to build a small school house at our own expense, and for the benefit of our children and others living in the vicinity on the school lot in said Ward, to wit, lot 9, Block 50, O. T., until such time as the Council may require the use of said lot for the erection of a permanent school house, and subject to removal by order of the Council at that time."

The lot named in the above petition was located at the northwest corner of Canal and Madison Streets. No school building was, however, erected on this lot, but the question of the erection of a permanent building for the West Division was considered during the early part of the year 1846. It was finally located on Block 1, School Section Addition, on Madison Street, just East of Halsted Street, and the building is now known as the "Scammon School."

The Enrolment for January, 1846, was as follows:

<i>First and Second Districts—</i>		
School No. 1, A. G. Sturtevant and Lucia A. Garvin.....	430	
School No. 2, Martha C. Durant and Margaret A. Clarkson.....	113	
<i>Third District—</i>		
School No. 1, C. J. Ballard.....	150	
School No. 2, Adaline W. Ballard.....	110	
<i>Fourth District—</i>		
School No. 1, A. G. Wilder.....	258	
School No. 2, Mary E. Warner.....	207	
Total.....	1,248	
Average Attendance for the Month.....	894	

The Total Expenditures for the Year 1845 were:

For Teachers.....	\$2,277 53
For Incidental Expenses.....	880 32
For Expenses of School Fund, etc.....	255 60

Total for the Year..... \$3,413 45

The total amount assessed for School Taxes in the several Wards in the city from 1840 to 1845, inclusive, was as follows:

	South Division.		West Division.		North Division.		Total.
	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.	Fifth Ward.	Sixth Ward.	School Tax.
1840.....	\$ 187.73	\$ 199.73	\$ 86.02	\$ 48.36	\$ 75.04	\$ 190.10	\$ 786.98
1841.....	428.81	529.70	158.98	102.90	93.95	347.93	1,662.27
1842.....	513.24	512.28	97.66	69.51	70.04	265.77	1,528.50
1843.....	304.17	277.66	43.80	28.62	22.06	108.03	785.24
1844.....	2,531.18	1,742.54	357.35	261.18	178.35	651.48	5,722.08
1845....	1,331.50	956.27	220.38	144.74	117.34	364.76	3,165.02
Total....	\$5,296.63	\$4,218.18	\$964.19	\$655.31	\$587.68	\$1,928.07	\$13,650.90

The increased amount of School Tax for 1844 and 1845 was for the erection of the Dearborn and Kinzie school buildings. The cost of the Dearborn school building is reported as \$7,523.42; of the Kinzie school building, \$4,047.00.

In March, 1846, a petition having fifty-five signatures is presented to the Common Council asking for the location of a school house in the Fourth Ward.

The Committee on Schools, in their report on this petition, March 3, 1846, recommended the erection of a school building in School District No. 3, as soon as the City could do so from the School Tax Fund, but stated their inability to do so at the present time in the following words:

"But owing to the fact that the State Legislature, at its last session, abridged the power of taxation for school purposes to so great an extent as to greatly embarrass the City in its provisions for Public Instruction, and as the School Tax Fund is already indebted to the General Fund in the sum of \$3,694.06, it will be impossible to build a school house in District No. 3 till the power of taxation is restored to the condition it was before the said Act was passed."

June 5, 1846, an order was passed directing the Board of Education to have all their proceedings published in such of the daily papers published in the city as will do the same gratis.

An order was finally passed during the Summer of 1846 authorizing the erection of a school building on Block 1, School Section Addition, now known as the Scammon School building.

The following Ordinance amending the Ordinance regulating the duties of the School Inspectors and Trustees of School Districts was adopted by the Common Council, September 4, 1846:

An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance in relation to Public Schools in the City of Chicago," passed January 4, 1846.

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

"SEC. 1. That it shall hereafter be the duty of Trustees of Schools to take the charge of the school-houses, furniture, grounds, and other property belonging to the School Districts respectively, and see that the same are kept in good condition, and not suffered to be unnecessarily injured or deteriorated, and also to provide fuel and such other conveniences for the schools as in their opinion may be required, subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned.

"SEC. 2. The said School Trustees shall, whenever, in their opinion, the same may be necessary, recommend to the Common Council such alterations, additions and improvements as may be required either in the school-houses, furniture, desks, benches, apparatus or other property belonging to their Districts respectively; *Provided*, however, that the said Trustees shall not have power to make any contract for the same, or to cause any expenditures to be made for any purpose whatsoever, except for fuel and water, without the express direction and authority of the Common Council, and all bills for repairs, furniture, benches, desks, apparatus, fuel, etc., shall be audited by the Common Council, and paid out of the School Tax Fund.

"SEC. 3. "The Board of School Inspectors shall have no power to fix the compensation of teachers or raise or diminish the same; nor to direct or cause any expenditures to be made in any School District for any purpose whatsoever, or pay or direct any expenses of whatsoever nature or description to be paid by the School Agent out of the School Fund belonging to Township 39 N, R 14 E, Cook County, except for wages of teachers; but all such bills shall, if presented to them for payment, be referred to the Common Council. They shall also, whenever, in their opinion, any alterations or additions either in the school-houses, or furniture, or apparatus belonging to the same may be needed to the efficiency and usefulness of the Public Schools, recommend the same to the Common Council.

"SEC. 4. That the School Inspectors shall have all their proceedings published immediately after their meetings in some one or more of the papers published in the City of Chicago which will publish the same gratis, and also in the corporation paper, with such fullness as to inform the public in every respect of the business transacted by them, together with statements showing the amount of bills allowed to teachers, and to what Districts the same are chargeable respectively, also resolutions in regard to adoption of new text-books to be used in the public schools, also the names of members who may introduce any proposition of interest to the public

"in regard to the schools, with the yeas and nays upon the same, if the question shall be thus taken.

"SEC. 5. Sections 7, 8 and 10 of the Ordinance to which this is an amendment be, and the same are hereby repealed.

"HENRY B. CLARKE, *Clerk.*

JOHN P. CHAPIN, *Mayor.*"

"Passed September 4, 1846."

In November, 1846, the School Inspectors adopted the following rule in relation to tardy scholars:

"No scholars shall be admitted into school unless they appear within a quarter of an hour of the time prescribed by the rules for commencing the schools."

November 13, 1846, an order was passed by the Common Council authorizing the employment of a teacher in the southern part of the First and Second Wards, upon receiving notification from the Mayor and School Committee that a suitable school-room has been prepared in a proper place; *Provided* said teacher be employed from month to month, instead of by the year. This was the first beginning of what is now known as the Jones School. The school was taught by Miss Alice L. Barnard, now Principal of the Jones School, and was located corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street.

The reports of the several Districts for the month of December, 1846, show the attendance to have been as follows:

Districts,	Total Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
First and Second.. .. .	654	473
Third	136	106
Fourth	387	271
Total	1,177	850

The following extract from a report of the proceedings of the Board of School Inspectors, at a meeting held October 29, 1859, explains the origin of the Wharfing Lot Fund, now forming a part of the School Fund Principal, amounting to \$68,061.94.

"On or about the year 1817, after many efforts between the City and the claimants of the Wharfing Privileges, the Common Council in compliance with an Act of the State Legislature, made a final settlement with the owners or claimants of the Wharfing Lots, by the terms of which each owner was to pay the city a stipulated amount for his lot, with interest at six per cent. payable quarter yearly, until the Principal was paid. The Principal was payable at the option of the owners, provided the above terms were complied with."

The following extract from the contract between the City and the claimants of the Wharfing Privileges shows the interest manifested in the Public Schools, and the care that was taken to enlarge the School Fund:

"It is hereby stipulated and made a part of the contract between the parties hereto, that the Principal of the money which shall be paid or secured to the City of Chicago, upon the adjustment or settlement of the title to the Wharfing Privileges, or Public Landings, including the money secured by this indenture, shall be denominated the Wharfing Lot Fund, and shall be applied and appropriated as follows:

"The first \$30,000 of said Principal which shall be paid, shall be appropriated by the said City in the discharge of its obligations, or in such other manner as the Common Council shall from time to time direct.

"The residue of said Principal as the same shall be paid, shall be paid over to the Agent of the School Fund of said City of Chicago, or his successor, by whatever name he may be known, and shall constitute a part of the Principal of the School Fund of the City of Chicago, for the support of Schools in said City, and shall be loaned in the same manner as the Principal of the other School Fund may be loaned.

"There shall be paid into the City Treasury, semi-annually, for the general use of said City, six per cent. interest upon such portion of such Wharfage Lot Fund as shall be paid to said School Agent, or his successor aforesaid, out of the interest which shall accrue from the loan of said Principal as aforesaid, until the first day of February, A. D., 1868."

The following section of the Supplemental Act, approved February 16, 1847, provides for either the sale or lease of such of the lots donated to the City by the State for school purposes as were not in use for such purpose

"SEC. 16. The Common Council shall have power to lease for any term of years "not exceeding ten years in any term, lot No. 5, Block 4; lot No. 9, Block 50; and "lot 6, Block 55, all in the Original Town of Chicago, heretofore donated to the City "of Chicago for the use of schools, under "an Act to provide for the dedication of lots "in towns situate on Canal Lands to public purposes," passed 1839; or exchange the "same or any part thereof; and for this purpose to execute a deed or deeds to the "purchaser for the lots or parts of lots in the city which may be more eligible for the "purpose of the original donation. The Common Council shall also have power to sell "and dispose of the whole or any part of lot 5 in Block 4 in the Original Town above "described, and execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed so as to vest in "him the legal title to the same; *Provided*, that in case the Common Council shall "lease all or either of said lots, or sell or dispose of said lot No. 5 in Block No. 4 of the "Original Town, or any part thereof, the rents, issues and proceeds of such leases or "sale shall not be appropriated at any time hereafter to any other purpose than the "support of Common Schools in the City, or the purchase of suitable sites for school-"houses, as contemplated in the original donation of the same."

April 7, 1847.—The Board of School Inspectors adopted a resolution recommending the Common Council to purchase eight lots in Block 113, School Section Addition, for a school site; and April 9, 1847, the Common Council passed an order authorizing the School Agent to purchase eight lots in said Block, provided the lots do not cost to exceed \$450 per lot.

May 23, 1847.—The Committee on Schools report the completion of the new school building for District No. 3, on West Madison Street, near Halsted Street.

October 5, 1847.—The following petition signed by Henry B. Clarke, C. Wilder, Wm. Oaks, and O. Jackson, was presented to the Common Council:

"Your petitioners would respectfully ask your Honorable Body to assist us to procure a suitable place for a school, in the south part of Districts No's. 1 and 2. We have had a good school under your appropriation of \$100, for the last six months, and as the school is about to close, we are very anxious to have it continued. The building we have used is upon a lot that costs no rent; the building belongs to W. F. Merrick, for which he asks the sum of \$35. Your petitioners believe that with a twelve foot addition made to it, and lathing and plastering, it would be sufficiently large and comfortable for the winter. Should your Honorable Body see fit to appropriate the sum of \$100 and allow the use of the old stove of the Council room, the building could be bought and all the necessary repairs made. Your petitioners desire that their petition may be referred to the Committee on Schools, in whom your petitioners have confidence."

October 8, 1847.—The following Order was passed:

"*Ordered*, That the sum of \$100 be appropriated from the School Tax Fund for the purchase, enlargement and repairs of the building which has been occupied during the past Summer as a school-house, in the southern part of School Districts No's 1 and 2, in accordance with the prayers of the petitioners; to be expended under the direction of the Trustees of Districts No's. 1 and 2."

The reports from the several Districts for December, 1847, show the attendance to have been as follows;

Districts.	Total Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
First and Second	660	469
Third	423	300
Fourth	498	340
Total	1,581	1,109

The report of the School Agent for the year ending February 1, 1848, shows the condition of the School Fund to be as follows:

Nominal Amount of School Fund.....	\$50,994 19
Loaned on Mortgage, mainly City property.....	\$27,786 68
Loaned on Personal Security.....	6,820 84
City of Chicago Bonds.....	1,158 00
Making a total of Effective School Fund....	\$35,765 52

The Receipts for the year were.

Principal of School Fund.....	\$12,487 00	
Interest on Loans	4,865 37	
Rents.....	594 89	
Sale of Block 113 S. S. Add.	1,702 21	
From City, on account of Incidental Expenses.....	295 63	
Re-paid upon Expense Account.	127 91	
Total Receipts	\$20,073 01	
Cash on hand, Feb. 1, 1847	1,684 63	\$21,757 64

The Expenditures for the year were :

Loaned of Principal of School Fund.....	\$16,243.00	
Paid for Public Instruction.....	4,248 76	
Expense Account.....	153 94	
School District No. Three.....	31 50	
Profit and Loss	385 86	
Total Expenditures.....	\$21,063.06	
Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1848.....	694 58	\$21,757.64

In March, 1848, a request was made for an appropriation of \$50 from the School Fund, to purchase books for children whose parents were unable to purchase them. The Committee on Schools reported adversely to this request, on the ground that the revenue of the Fund could not be used for this purpose.

June 23, 1848, the Common Council authorized the purchase from Walter L. Newberry of 85 feet adjoining the school lot in District No. 4, (the original lot being but 111 feet front on Ohio Street) for the sum of \$1,050.

In July, 1848, a school was opened at Bridgeport, and the teacher was paid for two months, when the School Inspectors discovered that there was no authority for a continuance of the school, and the school was closed.

The reports from the several School Districts for the month of December 1848, show the attendance to have been :

Districts.	Total Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
First and Second.....	864	636
Third.....	405	274
Fourth.....	578	370
Total for the City.....	1,847	1,280

September 11, 1848, the Committee on Schools report that they had purchased at the sale of Canal Lands, lot 13, Block 22, Prec. Sec. 15, for a site for a school house, for \$630. This lot is located on the N. W. corner of Wabash Avenue and Twelfth Street, and is the lot on which the building stood in which the school in the southern part of Districts Nos. 1 and 2 was located. This lot was occupied for school purposes till about the time the Haven School was built. The school in this building was taught by Miss Alice L. Barnard, now Principal of the Jones School.

The School Inspectors, in their Annual Report, dated February 5, 1849, speak of the progress of the schools since their re-organization in 1840, as follows :

"Since the organization of our Public Schools in the Autumn of 1840, there has been a change unparalleled in the school history of any western city. Then, a few miserably clad children, unwashed and uncumbered, were huddled into small, uncleanly and unventilated apartments, seated upon uncomfortable benches and taught by listless and inefficient tutors, who began their daily avocations with dread and completed what they considered their unpleasant duties with pleasure. Now,

the school reports of the Township show the names of nearly 2,000 pupils, two-thirds of whom are in daily attendance in spacious, ventilated, well regulated school rooms, where they are taught by those whose duty is their pleasure. The scholars are neat in person and orderly in behavior, and by the excellent course of moral and mental training while they receive, are being prepared to become good citizens, an honor to the City and State."

They also ask for an appropriation for the enlargement of the school libraries, the purchase of globes, and that each scholar in the Primary Department be furnished with a slate, which, when not in use, can be left in the desk. They also ask that the power to select and appoint the teachers in the several School Districts, now vested in the Trustees of the Districts, be conferred upon the Board of Inspectors.

In reference to school accommodations they report as follows:

"The increase in the number of children and the crowded school rooms in the First and Second Districts, embracing the four Wards lying between the South Branch and the Lake, render the erection of another school house absolutely necessary in the southern part of the city. The school-house on the west side of the River has been found to be admirably adapted to the wants of the schools and it is recommended that an order be passed to build on Block 113, a house similar in size and arrangement to the one in School District No. Three."

At the meeting of the Common Council held February 12, 1849, the following Orders were passed:

"*Ordered*, That the sum of \$100 be appropriated from the School Tax Fund to increase the libraries to the amount of \$33.33 in each School District, the books to be selected by the Board of Inspectors, who will report an account of expenditure to the Common Council

"*Ordered*, That the Committee on Schools purchase 1,000 slates for the use of the Primary Departments of the Schools, to be attached to the desks, and that the desks be prepared for the slates under the direction of the Committee on Schools. The expense of the slates and of preparing the desks, to be paid from the School Tax Fund.

"*Ordered*, That the Board of School Inspectors be vested with the sole power of appointing and dismissing Teachers, and that so much of the School Ordinance as confers the power of appointing Teachers upon the Trustees, be and the same are hereby repealed.

"*Ordered*, That a brick school house be built as soon as practicable on Block 113, School Section Addition, under the direction of the Committee on Schools, who are hereby directed to procure a plan and specifications for said building to be submitted to the Council."

May 15, 1849, an order was passed adopting plans for a school building in the southern part of the city, and Committee on Schools was authorized to receive proposals for erecting the building and to award contracts.

July 25, 1849, the following order was adopted for the purchase of the lot now occupied by the Franklin School:

"*Ordered*, That the Committee on Schools be authorized to purchase of Wm. B. Ogden, part of lot 72, Bronson's Addition, 181 feet front by 264 feet deep for \$1,150, and pay him out of the avails of lot 5, Block 4, O. T., which was given to the City of Chicago for school purposes by the State of Illinois."

November 26, 1849, the following order fixing the boundaries of the new School District in the southern part of the city (Jones School District) was passed:

"*Ordered*, That all that part of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2 be divided so as to make two Districts, and all of said Districts that lies south of a line drawn east and west through the center of the blocks lying between Monroe and Adams Streets, be known as the Second District."

December 17, 1849, the Committee on Schools reports the completion of the school building in the District No. 2, on Block 113, S. S. Addition, at a cost of \$6,795. The building was opened the second week in January, 1850. Teachers, H. McChesney and C. McArthur.

The attendance at the Public Schools of the city for the month of December, 1849, was :

Districts.	Total Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
First and Second.	845	536
Third	486	359
Fourth..... ..	580	416
Total..... ..	1,911	1,311

In February, 1850, upon petition of the Teachers, asking a change of School Terms, which had heretofore been four in number, of 12 weeks each, with a vacation of one week at the close of each Term, the Common Council passed the following Order :

Ordered, That the first vacation in the Common Schools in the city shall hereafter commence with the last Saturday in June, and continue till the first Monday in August of each year; that the second vacation shall be the week of the Christmas Holidays."

The School Agent, Mr. William H. Brown, in his report to the Common Council, for the year ending February 1, 1850, closes as follows :

"Ten years have now elapsed since I was appointed Agent of the City to manage the School Fund. I have devoted one third of my business hours to the securing, collecting, and paying out the moneys belonging to it; for which I have received scarcely any compensation. Every year has added to the amount of my labor and responsibility. Justice to myself now requires that I should be allowed a sufficient sum to employ a clerk to attend to that part of the duties of my office, which might be safely confided to such a person. My interest in the cause of education is sufficient to induce me to take the responsibility of managing the Fund without any compensation. This appears to me all that duty requires at my hands."

At the meeting of the Common Council, held February 18, 1850, the following order was passed :

Ordered, That the Mayor and Clerk draw an order on the City Treasurer in favor of Mr. Wm. H. Brown, School Agent, for the sum of \$400 for clerk hire, for the school year ending February, 1850."

The Common Council at its meeting held April 15th, 1850, passed the following order for the purchase of an addition to the Dearborn School lot, 50 x 180 feet, being the ground now occupied by Rand, McNally & Co., and described as the west 50 feet of lot 7, Block 58, Original Town.

Ordered, That the Mayor and Clerk be and they are hereby directed to issue two bonds of \$1,250 each, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, to Alexander N. Fullerton, payable in one and two years from the first day of May next, respectively."

In May, 1850, a communication signed by Daniel W. Richards, was presented to the City Council and referred to the Committee on Schools, asking for school accommodations in the Sixth Ward, being the northern part of District No. Three, and comprising what was afterward known as the Washington School District; and claiming that the number of scholars in the Ward exceeds 500.

The Committee on Schools report, June, 1850, asking that the subject be referred to the Committee on Schools, together with the School Agent and the School Inspectors, with the request that they report at an early day.

The Board of School Inspectors, in their report to the Common Council, bearing date November 30, 1850, ask for an appropriation of \$200 for the purchase of a terrestrial globe and a set of large maps for each of the schools; and recommend that the sessions of the schools be held five days each week instead of five and a half days, as heretofore; and that the half day on Saturdays be

devoted to a Teachers' Institute. Also, that two school houses be erected during the next year; and that in order to raise the amount of money required for this purpose, the City Charter be amended so as to be able to levy a larger tax than is now allowed.

In compliance with the above request and recommendations, the Common Council, at a meeting held December 16, 1850, passed an order appropriating the sum of \$200 for the purchase of globes and maps, to be expended under the direction of the School Inspectors, and also adopted the following amendment to Section 23 of the Ordinance relating to Public Schools:

"The Terms of the Public Schools of the City shall commence on the second day of January, and the first Monday in August, and close on the last Friday in June, and on the 24th day of December, in each year; *Provided*, that when the second day of January shall not come on or before Wednesday of the first week in January, then said Schools shall not commence until the following Monday; said Schools to continue five days in each week, at such hours both forenoon and afternoon as the Inspectors shall direct; and the Teachers in all the Schools shall meet on Saturdays, under the direction of the Inspectors, for their own improvement in teaching."

During the month of December, 1850, a petition was presented to the Common Council, signed by residents of the district west of the South-West Plank Road, (the present Brown School District,) representing that they were one and a half miles distant from the nearest school; that they had a school room furnished, which had been built by the inhabitants, and asking that a Teacher be assigned to teach in said school. During the same month the Common Council passed an order authorizing the Trustees of District No. Three, in connection with the Board of School Inspectors, to employ a competent Teacher to take charge of the school. The school was continued during the Winter, but at the meeting of April 26, 1851, the Board of School Inspectors adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the school established last Fall, by an Order of the Common Council, in a school house in the western part of the City, being so near the west limits of the corporation as to accommodate but a few families living in the City, ought not to be continued at the expense of the City, and it is therefore recommended that an Order be passed directing its discontinuance."

May 30, 1851, the Common Council passed the following order, discontinuing the school:

"*Ordered*, That the school established in the western part of the City, some time last Fall, be, and the same is, hereby discontinued."

In February, 1852, the residents of this section of the City again petitioned the Common Council for the appointment of a Teacher, which resulted in an appropriation of \$75.

December 13, 1852, the residents in the same neighborhood again petitioned the Common Council for an appropriation for the payment of a teacher, in the school building located between Madison and Washington Streets, and lately occupied by Miss Case.

In response to this petition, the Council made an appropriation of \$171, which, with an unexpended balance of \$21 from a previous appropriation, made up the salary of a teacher for one year, and the Trustees employed Miss M. E. Hartley.

In February, 1851, the Common Council authorized the Committee on Schools to advertise for proposals for a school site in the Sixth Ward, north of Kinzie Street, and about the same distance west of the river as School No 3;

and also to procure plans for a building, and at the meeting of the Council, April 28, 1851, a proposition of Henry Smith, agent, to sell lots 12 to 16 (both inclusive,) in Block 14, Ogden's Addition, for the sum of \$1,250 was accepted, and the Mayor and Clerk were authorized to issue a City Bond for this amount, payable in one year, bearing ten per cent. interest. This is the site now occupied by the Sangamon Street School, formerly known as the Washington School, corner of Indiana and Sangamon Streets.

The Act approved February 14, 1851, provides as follows:

Chapter V.

SECTION 7. All improvements on any School or Canal lands or lots, and all improvements on the Wharfing Privileges in said City, together with the interest of the lessees or occupants in the premises, whether by lease, covenant or deed, shall be subject to taxation, as real estate. And the personal property of the owner of such improvements shall be liable for such taxes, and upon a failure to pay the same the Collector may levy upon and sell the goods and chattels of such occupant or lessee for the payment thereof and costs. And in case such lessee or occupant shall have no personal estate or neglect to pay the taxes, the interest of such lessee or occupant in such premises, together with the improvements, may be sold as real estate; *Provided*, the purchaser shall acquire no greater rights in the land than the tenant or occupant thereof had, but shall take the same, subject to all the covenants and agreements in relation thereto.

Chapter XI.

SEC. 1. The School Lands and School Fund of Township 39 N. R 14 E. of Third Principal Meridian shall be, and the same are, hereby vested in the City of Chicago. The Common Council shall, at all times, have power to do all acts and things in relation to said School Lands and School Funds which they may think proper to their safe preservation and efficient management; and sell or lease said lands, and all Canal or other lots or lands, or other property which may have been or may hereafter be donated to the School Fund, on such terms, and at such times, as the Common Council shall deem most advantageous; and on such sale or sales, lease or leases, to make, execute and deliver all proper conveyances, which said conveyances shall be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk, and sealed with the corporate seal; *Provided*, that the proceeds arising from such sales shall be added to and constitute a part of the School Fund.

SEC. 2. Nothing shall be done to impair the principal of said Fund, or to appropriate the interest accruing from the same to any other purpose than the payment of the teachers in the Public Schools in said Township; and any school established in said Township, without the limits of said City, shall be entitled to the same benefits and advantages from the said Fund, as it would be without the passage of this Act, except as to donations which have been or may hereafter be made to the same.

SEC. 3. The Common Council shall have power:

First, To erect, hire or purchase buildings suitable for school-houses, and keep the same in repair.

Second, To buy or lease sites for school-houses, with the necessary grounds.

Third, To furnish schools with necessary fixtures, furniture and apparatus.

Fourth, To establish, support, and maintain schools and supply the inadequacy of the School Fund for the payment of City Teachers from school taxes.

Fifth, To fix the amount of compensation to be allowed to teachers.

Sixth, To prescribe the school books to be used and the studies to be taught in the different schools.

Seventh, To lay off and divide the City into School Districts, and from time to time to alter the same or create new ones, as circumstances may require.

Eighth, To appoint seven Inspectors to be denominated "Board of School Inspectors"; also three Trustees of Schools in each District.

Ninth, To establish and prescribe the powers and duties of the Board of School Inspectors and School Trustees.

Tenth, And generally have and possess all the rights, powers, and authority necessary for the proper management of schools, and the School Lands and Funds belonging to the Township, with power to enact such ordinances as may be necessary to carry their powers and duties into effect.

SEC. 4. The School Agent shall have the custody and management of the money, securities and property belonging to the School Fund, subject to the direction of the Common Council.

SEC. 5. The School Agent, before entering upon his duties shall give bonds in such amount and with such conditions and sureties as the Common Council may require. His compensation shall be paid out of the School Fund; and he shall be subject, for misconduct in office, to the same penalties and imprisonment as School Commissioners are, or may be subject to, by law.

SEC. 6. The School Fund shall be kept loaned at interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. No loan shall be made

hereafter for a longer period than ten years, and all loans exceeding one hundred dollars shall be secured by unencumbered real estate of double the value of the sum loaned, exclusive of the value of the perishable improvements thereon. For sums of one hundred dollars and less, two good sureties besides the principal shall be required; *Provided*, the Common Council shall have the power to reduce the rate of interest by a vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen elected.

SEC. 7. All notes and securities shall be taken to the City of Chicago, for the use of the inhabitants of said Township for school purposes, and in that name all suits, actions, and every description of legal proceedings may be had.

SEC. 8. All expenses of preparing or recording securities shall be paid exclusively by the borrower.

SEC. 9. In the payment of debts of deceased persons, those due the School Fund shall be paid in preference to all others, except expenses attending the last illness and funeral of the deceased, not including the physicians' bill.

SEC. 10. If default be made in the payment of interest or of the principal, when due, interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. upon the same, shall be charged from the default, and may be recovered by suit or otherwise. Suits may be brought for interest only, when the Principal is not due.

SEC. 11. All judgments recovered for interest or principal, or both, shall respectively bear interest at twelve per cent. per annum, from the rendition of judgment until paid; and in case of the sale of real estate thereon, the City of Chicago may become the purchaser thereof for the use of the School Fund, and shall be entitled to the same rights given by law to other purchasers. On redemption, twelve per cent. interest shall be paid from the time of sale.

SEC. 12. No costs made in the course of any judicial proceedings, in which the City of Chicago, for the use of the School Fund, may be a party, shall be chargeable to the School Fund.

SEC. 13. If the security of any loan should, at any time before the same is due, become, in the united judgment of the School Agent and Common Council, insecure, the Agent shall notify the person indebted thereof; and unless further satisfactory security shall be forthwith given by the debtor, judgment may be recovered thereon as in other cases, although no condition to that effect be inserted in the note or other security.

SEC. 14. The Common Council shall annually publish, on the second Tuesday in February, in the corporation newspaper of the City, the number of pupils instructed in the year preceding, the several branches of education pursued by them, and the receipts and expenditures of each school, specifying the sources of such receipts, and the object of such expenditures.

SEC. 15. The school tax shall be paid into the City Treasury, and be kept a separate fund for the building of school houses, and keeping the same in repair, and supporting and maintaining schools.

May 30, 1851, the Common Council passed an Order authorizing and empowering the Committee on Schools and the Mayor to negotiate a loan of \$8,000 to be expended in erecting School Houses in the North and West Divisions of the city, payable in two years from the first day of June, A. D., 1851; and also an order authorizing the Committee on Schools, together with the Board of Inspectors to adopt plans for said buildings, to advertise for proposals for their erection and to let the same to the lowest bidders, *provided* the cost of the same shall not exceed \$4,000 each.

The order authorizing the loaning of \$8,000 was repealed at a subsequent meeting of the Council, September 19, 1851, and an order was adopted in its stead authorizing the issue of City Bonds, payable in two years from June 1, 1851.

July 2, 1851, the Committee on Schools report proposals received for the erection of these buildings, one to be located corner of Division and Sedgwick Streets (Franklin School building), and the other, corner Indiana and Sangamon Streets (now known as Sangamon Street School building, formerly known as the Washington School building), and an order was passed authorizing the award of contracts at a slight advance on the amount fixed, \$4,000 each.

The following Sections of the Ordinance in relation to Public Schools, passed September 8, 1851, shows the duties and powers of School Inspectors and School Trustees; they are essentially the same as in the Ordinance of 1849,

except that the Ordinance of 1849 fixes the salary of the Principal Assistant, (Sec 8,) at \$250 instead of \$400:

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago :

"SECTION 1. That there shall be established in this city at least one Common School in each District, now or hereafter to be created, and that free instruction shall be given in said Schools to all children residing within the limits of the city, who are over the age of five years, and who may be sent to or attend such schools, subject to the rules and regulations herein contained.

"SEC. 2. The Common Council shall annually appoint seven Inspectors of Common Schools in and for the city, and three Trustees of Common Schools in each School District.

"SEC. 3. The Inspectors of Common Schools shall have the entire superintendence and control of the schools; and it shall be their duty to examine all persons offering themselves as candidates for teachers, and when found well qualified, give them certificates thereof gratuitously; to visit all the Public Schools as often as once a month; to inquire into the progress of the scholars and the government of the schools; to prescribe the courses and methods of discipline and instruction of the respective schools and to see that they are maintained and pursued in a proper manner; to prescribe what studies shall be taught, and what books and apparatus shall be used.

"SEC. 4. The Inspectors have power to expel any pupil who may be guilty of gross disobedience or misconduct, whenever they may be of the opinion that the interest of the school requires such expulsion; and after such expulsion, such scholar shall not be admitted into any of the Public Schools, unless by express permission of the Inspectors.

"SEC. 5. The Inspectors shall also have power to dismiss or remove any teacher, whenever in their opinion he is unqualified to teach, and whenever, from any cause, the interests of the school may, in their opinion, require such removal or dismissal.

"SEC. 6. The School Inspectors shall have power to apportion the scholars to the several schools, so as to make the number in each school as nearly equal as possible; but no scholar shall attend any school out of the District in which he or she resides, without the written permission of the Inspectors.

"SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Inspectors to establish all such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own government, and for the establishment and maintenance of a proper and uniform system of discipline in the schools, as may in their opinion be necessary.

"SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Inspectors to classify the female teachers in the Public School into three grades. The first grade shall be denominated Principal Assistants, and shall receive a compensation of not exceeding \$400; the second grade shall be denominated Assistant Teachers and shall each receive a compensation at the rate of \$200 per annum; the third grade shall be denominated Primary Assistant Teachers and shall each receive a compensation of \$150 per annum.

"SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Inspectors, from time to time, to fix the compensation of each Principal Male Teacher in the Public Schools, which compensation shall be determined mainly with reference to the qualifications of each teacher and his success in teaching, but the number scholars taught may also be considered; *Provided*, that such compensation shall not be less than \$300 nor more than \$800.

"SEC. 10. The School Inspectors shall from time to time determine how many and what classes of teachers may be employed in each of the Public Schools, and to notify the Trustees of each District of their determination in regard to each District, and the Trustees shall thereupon employ such teachers.

"SEC. 11. Whenever the Inspectors shall direct an increase of the number of Teachers in any school, any alterations in the class of Teachers, or any increase in the salary of the male Teachers, it shall be their duty to report the same to the Common Council.

"SEC. 12. (Relates to the publication of proceedings as provided for in previous Ordinances.)

"SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to employ suitable Teachers in their respective Districts; but no person shall be employed by them who shall not produce a certificate from the Inspectors of the Common Schools, for the time being, that he has been examined by them, is qualified to teach, and has a good moral character; and no contract shall be made with any Teacher for a longer term than one year.

"SEC. 14. It shall hereafter be the duty of the School Trustees to take charge of the school houses, furniture, grounds and other property belonging to their School Districts respectively, and see that the same are kept in good condition, and not suffered to be unnecessarily injured or deteriorated; and also to provide fuel and such other conveniences for the schools, as in their opinion may be required, subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned.

"SEC. 15. The School Trustees shall, whenever in their opinion the same may be necessary, recommend to the Common Council such alterations, additions, and improvements as may be required, either in the school houses, furniture, desks, benches, apparatus, or other property belonging to their Districts respectively; *Provided, however*, that the Trustees shall not have power to make any contract for the same, or cause any expenditures to be made for any purpose whatsoever, except for fuel and

water, without the express direction and authority of the Common Council, or the Committee on Schools; and all bills for repairs, furniture, desks, benches, apparatus, fuel, etc., etc., shall be audited by the Common Council, and paid out of the School Tax Fund. An appropriation shall be made from time to time to the Trustees, by the Common Council, to meet such necessary expenses as fuel, water, etc., in the several Districts."

November 10, 1851, the Committee on Schools report the completion of the mason work on the building in the West Division; and an order is passed giving authority to contract for furniture for the building, and December 4, 1851, the Committee reports the completion of the building. The Washington and Franklin School buildings were opened in January, 1852.

The boundary line between the two Schools in the West Division of the City, (the Scammon and the Washington Schools,) is fixed at Randolph Street; and between the Kinzie and Franklin Schools, in the North Division, at Chicago Avenue.

In February, 1853, Mr. W. H. Brown resigned his position as School Agent, which he had held for thirteen years, serving most of the time without compensation.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Common Council, February 14, 1853:

"WHEREAS, In the resignation of Wm. H. Brown, late School Agent for this City, the community has lost the services of a faithful, diligent and meritorious officer, one who for the long period of thirteen years has bestowed a patriarchal care to the fostering and judicious management of that sacred trust, the School Fund; and,

WHEREAS, Although the unsolicited expression of public approbation may not add one iota to the already established character of the individual who is the object of it, yet we believe that a testimonial of this nature may afford to any honorable mind a feeling of pleasure and gratification on retiring from office with the unbiassed verdict of well done good and faithful servant:

"Therefore Resolved by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council Assembled, That we tender to William H. Brown, late School Agent, our fullest expression of respect and approbation for the correct and judicious manner in which for such a long period, he has fulfilled the duties appertaining to his late position:

"Resolved, That in the economical execution and careful attention with which the late Agent has performed his official requirements, we have here presented, for the future guidance of his successors, an example well worthy of imitation, and in which we discover the very unusual occurrence of a public office being held for so long a period, more for the promotion of a laudable and praiseworthy object than for the emolument attached to it:

"Resolved, That for the full carrying out of the intention of this preamble, and these resolutions, an authenticated copy of the same be presented to W. H. Brown by the appropriate City Officers."

Mr. Brown reports the effective School Fund at the time of his resignation as follows:

Loans secured by Real Estate.....	\$28,527 18
Loans on Personal Security.....	7,437 59
Balance, Cash on hand..	5,158 43
Total.....	\$41,123 20

Mr. James Long succeeded Mr. Brown in the office of School Agent.

May 30, 1853, the residents in the southern part of the city, in the vicinity of the works of the American Car Co., petitioned the Common Council to take immediate steps for the purchase of a site, and the erection of a building somewhere on Section 27, in the vicinity of said works; and the Common Council, June 27, 1853, directed the Committee on Schools to procure propositions to sell suitable grounds in this vicinity, and report back to the Council at its earliest convenience.

In May, 1853, a Committee was appointed by the Board of School Inspectors to take into consideration the subject of the expediency of the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Schools, who reported on the subject, June 25, 1853, and the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Common Council to pass an ordinance giving the Board the power to appoint a Superintendent of Public Schools for this city, whose duty shall be to devote his time to the inspection of said Schools, reporting monthly to the Board their condition, the capability of teachers, and the progress of scholars ; and from time to time to make such suggestions to the Board as in his opinion will promote the general interests of the schools ; and that the Council make an appropriation for the adequate support of said Superintendent."

In September, 1853, the following communication was presented to the Common Council :

"The undersigned would respectfully ask that you grant an appropriation to furnish the school house near the works of the American Car Co. with benches and desks sufficient to accommodate a portion of the scholars wishing to attend the Public School in that vicinity. The house is generously offered to the public use, free of charge, by the American Car Co., and with the one now occupied, will answer every purpose for the present, provided we can get it properly furnished."

In the following month the Council authorized the School Agent to procure the necessary seats and desks for this building, provided the expense shall not exceed \$40; and, during the same month, School District No. 7, afterward known as the Moseley School District, was established, comprising Sections 27 and 28, and three Trustees were elected.

In December, 1853, the following order was passed, for the purchase of the school site on Warren Avenue, between Page and Wood Streets, now occupied by the Brown School :

Ordered, That the south half of Block 2, in Page and Wood's subdivision of Block 63, of the Canal Trustees Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14, being suitable site for a Public School, be purchased of Peter Page for the sum of \$2,800, payable in three instalments, as follows : \$933 33 on the first of January next, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, on the first day of January in each of the years 1855 and 1856, with six per cent. per annum thereon, payable annually.

Ordered, That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to purchase the said ground on said terms, provided there shall be sufficient means in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to make the first payment."

January 3, 1854, the Common Council passed the following order for the support of a school in the western part of the City, in that section now known as the Brown School District :

Ordered, That \$150 be appropriated out of the School Fund to be added to the \$100 of a former appropriation for the purpose, yet on hand, for the payment of a Teacher to be employed as provided in the Order for the former appropriation."

November 28, 1853, the Common Council passed the following Ordinance, creating the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, and defining his duties :

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago :

"SECTION 1. For the more convenient discharge of the duties assigned by law to the Board of School Inspectors, and to aid them in the performance of the same, there may be annually appointed by the Board of Inspectors, subject to the approval of the Common Council, a suitable person to fill the same, who shall receive an annual salary of One Thousand Dollars, or so much as may from time to time be fixed by the Common Council, payable monthly. Such election shall regularly be made at the first meeting of the Board after their appointment, but in case of a vacancy may be held at any other meeting of the Board ; the Superintendent so elected may be removed at any time by a vote of the Board."

"Sec. 2. The said Superintendent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Inspectors, and shall have the superintendence of all the Public Schools, school houses, books and apparatus ; he shall devote himself exclusively to the duties of his office ; he shall keep regular office hours, other than school hours, at a place to be provided for that purpose, which place shall be the general depository of the books and papers belonging to the Board of Inspectors, and at which the Board shall hold their meetings. He shall acquaint himself with whatever principles and facts may concern the interests of popular education, and with all matters pertaining

in any way to the organization, discipline, and instruction of Public Schools, to the end that all the children in this city who are instructed at the Public Schools, may obtain the best education which these Schools are able to impart."

"Sec. 3. He shall visit all the schools as often as his duties will permit, and shall pay particular attention to the classification of the pupils in the several schools, and to the apportionment among the pupils of the prescribed studies. In passing daily from school to school, he shall endeavor to transfer improvements, and to remedy defects.

"Sec. 4. He shall attend all the meetings of the Board of Inspectors, and shall act as Secretary thereof; he shall keep the Board of Inspectors constantly informed of the condition of the Public Schools, and the changes required in the same; he shall keep a record of all his proceedings, at all times open to the Inspectors. A general report of the condition of the Public Schools shall be prepared by him at the close of each school year, for publication. He shall, moreover, report to the Board of School Inspectors from time to time, such by-laws and regulations for the government, discipline and management of the Public Schools, as he may deem expedient, and the same may be adopted by the Board; and he shall also perform such other duties as the Board of Inspectors shall from time to time direct.

"Sec. 5. The Superintendent is authorized to grant permits to pupils in certain cases, to enter school at any time during the quarter, and also to grant permits to pupils resident in one District, to attend school in another when there are good reasons for the change.

"Sec. 6. The Superintendent shall carefully observe the teaching and discipline of all the teachers employed in the Public Schools, and shall report to the Board whenever he shall find any teacher deficient or incompetent in the discharge of his or her duties.

"Sec. 7. The Superintendent may at all times be removed by a vote of two-thirds of the Common Council."

June 23, 1854, this Ordinance was so amended that instead of fixing the salary at One Thousand Dollars per annum, it was provided that the salary shall be fixed from time to time, by the Board of School Inspectors, with the proviso that the salary shall not exceed \$1,500 per annum.

December 30, 1853, the Board of School Inspectors elected John D. Philbrick, Principal of the State Normal School, New Britain, Conn., Superintendent of Schools, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Mr. Philbrick declined to accept the position; and March 6, 1854, John C. Dore, Principal of the Boylston Grammar School of Boston, Mass, was elected. Mr. Dore assumed the duties of Superintendent of Schools in June, 1854, and resigned March 15, 1856; and was succeeded by William H. Wells, Principal of the Normal School at Westfield, Mass.

At the time of the establishment of the office of Superintendent of Schools, the Enrolment of Pupils was about 3,000 and the number of Teachers was 35.

May 22, 1854, the Common Council passed the following order, authorizing the purchase of the school site now occupied by the Foster School:

"Ordered, That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to purchase lots 7 and 8 of Block 68, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Blocks in the west half of Section 21, 39, 14, for a site for a Public School house: *Provided*, the parties owning the same will respectively, take for lot 8, \$3,200, and for lot 7, \$2,600; the said owners assigning to the city, the certificates of the Canal Trustees for said lots; and receiving in cash the balance of the above amounts not yet due on said certificates."

February 19, 1855, an order was passed by the Common Council, directing the Committee on Schools to receive proposals for the erection of two wooden school houses, 45 x 26 feet, two stories high, one on the lot west of Union Park, (Brown School;) and the other on the lot now known as the Foster School lot.

March 5, 1855, authority was given to the Mayor and Clerk to enter into contract for the erection of these buildings, to be completed by June 15, at a cost not to exceed \$2,087 each.

October 30, 1854, the following order was passed by the Common Council :

"Ordered, That the Committee on Schools be directed to inquire into the propriety of leasing Block 1, in School Section Addition, to be laid out into lots and leased for the benefit of the School Fund."

Prior to this time, Block 1, with the exception of the portion used by the Scammon School, appears to have been occupied by squatters, and the School Agent, in his report, submitted February 1, 1855, says :

"I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is a large portion of Block 1 from which we derive no income. The same is now occupied by trespassers, over whom I can exercise no authority, and who should be compelled to vacate the land that the same may be rented to responsible tenants."

In March, 1855, the following order for the sub-division of this Block and the removal of the squatters was passed :

"Ordered, That the School Agent be directed to cause the west half of Block 1, School Section Addition to Chicago to be laid off into lots 100 feet deep, fronting on Madison and Monroe Streets, with an alley 15 feet deep back of each of these tiers, and lots fronting on Halsted Street 10 feet deep, to be appraised and rented as other school property of the School Fund."

"Ordered, That the Marshal take the necessary legal steps to remove from Block 1, School Section Addition to Chicago, all persons who have placed buildings on it without authority of the city."

The Committee on Schools in their report on the Annual Report of the School Agent for the year ending February 1, 1855, speaks in the following manner on the matter of the sale of school lands :

"But the real estate belonging to the School Fund, though heretofore yielding less revenue, is by far the most important, as in it, are the elements of growth in value, commensurate with the growth of the city and surrounding country."

"If the real estate yet belonging to the School Fund, though but a fraction of what it once was, shall be judiciously managed and kept, and it costs nothing to keep it, the next generation may be in possession of a revenue adequate for the support of the grandest system of Public Schools of any city in the world."

"A comparison of the small cash School Fund now on hand, (about \$40,000,) with the value of lots, nearly all of the School Section Addition to Chicago, that were sold but a few years ago, now worth at a low estimate six millions of dollars, and almost certain to quadruple in the next twenty years, will show in the strongest possible light the folly of selling school lots or lands in a growing city or country to obtain a revenue for school purposes ; and yet the whole country is dotted over with the marks of similar, though generally less disastrous strokes of policy."

August 20, 1855, the Mayor and Clerk, with the Chairman of the Committee on Schools were authorized to purchase a school site on Chestnut Street, north of Chicago Avenue (Ogden School lot), 178½x106 feet, for \$11,041.25, on canal time.

The purchase of this lot however was not carried through at the time, and February 7, 1856, the Mayor was authorized to purchase 200x150 feet on the south west corner of Wolcott and Elm Street (Sheldon School lot) at a price not to exceed \$9,000.

In March, 1856, contracts were awarded for the erection of the Moseley and Ogden School buildings, and in April of the same year a petition of residents of the North Division was presented, asking that the school building (Ogden School building) be erected on the lot on Chestnut Street, east of Clark ; and the site which was ordered purchased in August, 1855, at \$11,041.25 was purchased at this time at a cost of \$11,790.79, the advance in price being allowance for interest during the period elapsing since the original order to purchase was passed.

December 29, 1855, Mr. Flavel Moseley, an active supporter of the Public School System of the City, and member of the Board of Education from 1850 to 1864, established the "Moseley Public School Book Fund," by a donation of

\$1,000, the annual interest upon which was to be expended in the purchase of text-books for children attending the Public Schools of the City, whose parents were unable to furnish them with the necessary books. This Fund was increased in the year 1867 by a bequest of \$10,000, made by Mr Moseley, at his death, so that the Fund now amounts to \$11,000.

In April, 1856, Elias Greenebaum was elected School Agent, and served till March, 1857, when he was succeeded by Eugene C. Long.

In October, 1856, the Chicago High School was opened; full particulars of the history of this school can be found under the head of High Schools.

November 24, 1856, the Common Council passed an Ordinance in reference to the Terms of the Schools, as follows: The *Winter Term* to commence on the second day in January, unless it falls later in the week than Wednesday, in which case the Term shall commence on the Monday following, and close two weeks before the last Friday in April; the *Summer Term*, to commence the Monday after the last Friday in April, and close the second Friday in July; the *Fall Term*, to commence on the first Monday in September, and close on the 24th day of December.

February 22, 1858, the boundaries of the Ogden School District were fixed by the Common Council, so as to comprise all that portion of the North Division of the city lying east of Clark Street and south of Division Street.

The Board of School Inspectors which had, since its organization, consisted of seven members, appointed annually by the Common Council, was increased to fifteen members by the following provision of the amended City Charter, passed by the State Legislature and approved February 16, 1857. The office of School Trustees was also abolished by this Act.

"SECTION 77. The Common Council of said city shall, before the first Tuesday of May after the passage of this Act, appoint fifteen School Inspectors, who shall be denominated and styled "The Board of Education" of said city. The said Board shall be divided into three classes of five members each, those of the first class shall vacate their seats at the expiration of the first year, those of the second class at the end of the second year, and those of the third class at the end of the third year, so that five new members shall be appointed in every year to succeed those whose terms of office will expire. The Board of Aldermen, in electing the first Board, shall designate the class or term to which each Inspector belongs, and the members of said Board, so elected, shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the said first Tuesday in May, and shall hold their office for one, two and three years, according to their respective class as designated by said Board of Aldermen when they are so elected, and the same shall be entered upon the journal of proceedings of said Board.

"SEC. 78. After the first annual election of said Board of Inspectors, the Board of Aldermen shall, annually, thereafter, on or before the first Tuesday in May of every year, appoint five Inspectors of said Board of Education, who shall hold their office for three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first Tuesday of May in each year.

"SEC. 79. The duties of said Board of Education shall be the same as they now are, or may hereafter be prescribed by the laws and Ordinances of the city.

"SEC. 80. All provisions of law providing for the appointment or election of School Trustees in said city after the first Tuesday in March next are hereby expressly repealed.

During the month of February, 1857, Dr. John H. Foster, a member of the Board of Education, donated to the City \$1,000, the interest on which is to be used by the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools in the purchase of gold, silver or bronze medals, or diplomas, to be awarded to the most deserving scholars in the different departments of the Public Grammar Schools of the City.

March 23, 1857, authority was granted by the Common Council to procure plans for permanent buildings in School Districts Nos. 8 and 9, (Brown and Foster School Districts) and in July of the same year authority was granted to heat the school building in District No. 8 (Brown School) with steam. This was the first school building heated by steam. These buildings were opened about the commencement of the year 1858.

The two story frame building which had been used by the Brown School since 1855, was removed shortly after the completion of the new building, to the Wells school lot, corner of Ashland Avenue and Cornelia Street, a little over one mile north, and after the erection of the permanent building on the Wells School lot, in 1866, it was again removed to the Burr School lot, corner of Ashland and Waubansia Avenues, about a mile distant, remaining in this location till the permanent building was erected on this lot, in 1873, when it was again removed to the Wicker Park School lot, on Evergreen Avenue, near Robey Street, a little over a mile, where it is still in use, an addition having been made to the building while on the Burr School lot.

In February, 1858, the power to fix the boundaries of School Districts was delegated by the Common Council to the Board of School Inspectors. During the same month the school buildings heretofore designated by numbers, were named as follows:

School No. 1....Dearborn School.	School No. 6....Washington School.
School No. 2....Jones School.	School No. 7....Moseley School.
School No. 3....Sammon School.	School No. 8....Brown School.
School No. 4....Kinzie School.	School No. 9....Foster School.
School No. 5....Franklin School.	School No. 10....Ogden School.

April 26, 1858, the Common Council passed the following orders, which placed in the hands of the Board of Education, the designation of school sites, and the kind of building to be erected; and requiring that all bills against the School Tax Fund, shall pass under the supervision of the Board.

"*Ordered*, That when new School buildings are ordered by the Common Council, it shall be the duty of the Board of Education to designate the proper location for the same; they shall also designate the kind of building to be erected, and procure the necessary plans and estimates for the same, to be submitted to the Common Council for approval."

"*Ordered*, That no money shall be charged to the School Tax Fund, for improvements or repairs to school premises, nor for any supplies of any kind, unless the same shall have been submitted by the Board of Education, and the bills approved by them."

May 4, 1858, Mr. William Jones, a member of the Board of Education from 1840 to 1848, donated to the City one thousand dollars, the interest on which was to be expended in purchasing text-books, slates, etc., for indigent children attending the Jones School; and in furnishing books of reference, maps, globes and such other apparatus as may be desirable in said school.

June 7, 1858, the Common Council authorized, upon the recommendation of the Board of Education, the purchase of the site for the Newberry School, for \$4,500; also the award of contracts for the erection of the school building in accordance with plans submitted; and in July, 1858, the purchase of the Wells School lot for \$2,152.50, was authorized.

September 15, 1858, the Board of Education instructed the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to erect a school building on the lot corner of Wabash

Avenue and Twelfth street, at a cost not to exceed \$1,500. This building was a two story frame building, one room on each floor, and remained on this site till the erection of the Haven School building, when the lot was sold, and the building was removed to the Jones School lot, on the corner of Harrison and Griswold streets, and joined to another frame building standing on this lot which had been used as an Engine House. These frame buildings escaped destruction at the time of the Great Fire, the fire passing over them, but destroying the main building of the Jones School, standing on Clark street. They were occupied by the Police Department after the Fire, until the erection of their new buildings on the same site—the frame buildings having been removed to the Clark street front of the Jones School lot, where they still stand.

During the year 1859, a Clerk was first employed in the office of the Superintendent of Schools, and Mr. Samuel Hall served in this capacity till February, 1860, when he was succeeded by Mr. Shepherd Johnston. At the session of the Legislature during the Winter of 1867, provision was made for the appointment by the Board of a Clerk of the Board of Education, and April 2, 1867, Mr. Johnston was elected to such position and still serves in that capacity.

May 23, 1859, H. N. Heald was appointed School Agent; who was succeeded in the following year by Samuel D. Ward, City Comptroller, who held the office of School Agent, *ex-officio*.

March 6, 1861, the Board of Education adopted a Graded Course of Instruction prepared by the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Wm. H. Wells, which was the beginning of the thoroughly graded system upon which our Public Schools are based at the present time. This was the first attempt to embody an extended Graded Course of Instruction, and immediately on its publication it was extensively copied by other cities, with various modifications to adapt it to their several needs.

October 21, 1861, authority was granted by the Common Council to award the contract for the erection of the four room frame building on the Scammon School lot.

April 29, 1862, Mr. Walter L. Newberry, for several years a member of the Board, and President of the Board during the years 1863-64, presented the City a City Bond for one thousand dollars, to be held in trust for the benefit of the Newberry School, the semi annual interest thereon to be applied, under the direction of the authorities having charge of the school; *first*, to the purchase of text-books and stationery for indigent children attending said school, and any surplus thereafter to be used for the purchase of school apparatus, such as maps, globes, etc., and books of reference; and should these wants of said school be at any time supplied from other sources, the authorities aforesaid are authorized to expend said interest for such purposes beneficial to said school as they may deem proper.

May 19, 1862, the Common Council authorized the erection of branch buildings on the Kinzie, Franklin, Washington and Foster School lots, by the passage of the following Order:

" It is hereby ordered that a Branch School House be erected on the school lots

of each of the four Districts hereinafter named : viz., the Kinzie, Franklin, Washington, and Foster Districts, to be paid for out of the School Tax Fund ; the building of the same to be under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, and in accordance with plans submitted by said Board with their report of May 19, 1862 ; subject to such modification as may be approved by the Boards of Education and Public Works ; provided the cost of each house shall not exceed \$4,500."

The City Charter adopted February 13, 1863, contained the following provision for the establishment of a separate school for colored children :

"It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide one or more schools for the instruction of negro and mulatto children, to be kept in a separate building to be provided for that purpose, at which colored pupils between the ages of five and twenty-one years, residing in every School District in said City, shall be allowed to attend ; and hereafter it shall not be lawful for such pupils to attend any Public School in the City of Chicago at which white children are taught, after a school for the instruction of negro and mulatto children has been provided."

March 23, 1863, the Common Council passed the following order establishing a separate school for colored pupils, in accordance with the above provision of the City Charter :

"Ordered, That the Board of Education be authorized and directed to hire a suitable building or room in the South Division, and provide requisite Teachers and conveniences for a school for the instruction of colored children, in accordance with, and to be conducted in conformity to the provisions of the amended Charter of 1863, and that the Mayor and Comptroller be, and they are hereby authorized to draw their warrants on the Treasurer for the payment of such expenditures as may be incurred in connection with such school, when duly certified by the Board of Education, payable out of the School Tax Fund."

This School was opened June 15, 1863, in a rented building, located corner of Fourth Avenue and Taylor street, and was continued till April, 1865, when the school was discontinued, the provision for separate schools for colored children having been repealed by the City Charter of 1865.

By an Act of the State Legislature, approved February 13, 1863, the limits of the City were extended so as to take in the South Chicago, Bridgeport and Holstein Schools ; the number of pupils enrolled in these three Schools at the time of their admission to the city was 397. The South Chicago School occupied a small frame building, located on Douglas Avenue, near South Park Avenue, which, upon the opening of the Cottage Grove School building in 1867, was moved to 26th street, near Wentworth Avenue, and served as a Branch of the Moseley School till the opening of the Ward School building in 1875, when the building was sold. The Bridgeport School occupied the south half of the front part of what is now known as the Archer Avenue School building ; this building was enlarged during the Fall of 1863, by the addition of two rooms on what is now the front of the building ; and was again enlarged by the addition of the two rooms in the rear of the building, during the Summer of 1864. The building occupied by the Holstein School is now known as the Holstein branch of the Wicker Park School.

The same Act also provided that the Board of Education shall consist of fifteen members, to be elected by the Common Council on or before the first Monday of June next ; the remaining provisions of the section relating to the membership of the Board being the same as in the Act of 1857.

During the Summer of 1863, the office of Building and Supply Agent was established, and Mr. James Ward, who had served as a member of the Board of Education, since May, 1857, and was, during that time, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, was appointed, and he still serves in that capacity.

In June, 1864, Mr. William H. Wells tendered his resignation as Superintendent of Schools, to take effect at the close of the School Year, and Mr. Josiah L. Pickard, State Superintendent of Schools of Wisconsin, was elected to fill the vacancy, and entered upon his duties in September, 1864.

In February, 1865, the Board of Education adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That from and after this date, no child shall be received into any of the Public Schools of this City, who is under six years of age."

This action was taken in compliance with the action of the State Legislature at this time, the minimum age having been, before this time, five years.

By an Act of the State Legislature, approved February 16, 1865, the following change was made in the Board of Education:

"SECTION 4. The terms of the present members of the Board of Education shall expire on the second Monday of May, next, and the Board of Education of said City shall consist of sixteen School Inspectors, one to be selected from each Ward of the City, to be elected by the Common Council on the second Monday of May next, or at its next regular meeting thereafter, the said Board shall be divided by lot, in the presence of the Common Council, into four classes; those of the first class shall vacate their seats at the expiration of the first year; those of the second class, at the expiration of the second year; those of the third class, at the expiration of the third year; and those of the fourth class, at the end of the fourth year: and the Common Council shall annually, in the month of May, after the first Monday thereof, elect four Inspectors to succeed those whose terms of office expire."

The same Act also made the following provision for the appointment of the School Agent by the Board of Education; the appointment to this office having previous to this time, up to the year 1860, been made by the Common Council, and from 1860 to 1865, the City Comptroller was, *ex officio*, School Agent.

"SECTION 9. The School Agent of said City shall be appointed biennially by the Board of Education, by and with the consent of the Common Council, and shall receive such annual salary as shall from time to time be fixed by the Board of Education, subject to the approval of the Common Council; and before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall execute a bond to the City of Chicago, in such sum, and with such securities as the Common Council shall approve. * * * * * The first appointment of the School Agent under the provisions of this section, shall be made on the second Monday of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be."

In compliance with the provisions of the above Section, the Board of Education, at the meeting of May 16th, 1865, elected Mr. Charles C. Chase, as School Agent, at a salary of \$300 per annum. From the year 1860 to 1865, the duties had been discharged by the City Comptroller; and during the greater portion of this time Mr. Chase, as the City Comptroller's chief clerk, attended to the business connected with the management of the School Fund. Since 1855, up to the present time, Mr. Chase has discharged the duties of School Agent.

The State Legislature during the same Session, by an Act approved February 15th, 1865, authorized the issue of bonds for the erection of School Buildings, to the amount of \$100,000, as follows:

"SECTION 31. The Common Council may, upon application of the Board of Education, provide by ordinance, for the issue and sale within four years from the first day of January, 1865, of not to exceed one hundred bonds of said City of the denomination of \$1000 each, payable, principal and interest, in New York, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at a rate not exceeding seven per cent per annum, and becoming due and payable in twenty years from date. Not more than twenty-five of said bonds shall be issued in any single year, and their proceeds shall be used for no other purpose than the construction of School Houses in said City: said bonds shall be countersigned by the President of the Board of Education, and shall be known as "School Construction Bonds." And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to purchase and retire five of said bonds every year, so long as any of said bonds shall remain outstanding; and when they cannot be purchased at less than ten per cent. premium, he shall select five by lot, in the presence of the President of the Board of

Education, for purchase at that price ; and the interest on all bonds so selected, shall thereafter cease. All necessary provisions to give effect to the foregoing conditions may be inserted in said bonds, and as fast as said bonds shall be purchased and retired, the Comptroller shall report the number of the same to the Board of Education, and the same shall be entered upon the regular minutes."

The issue of 75 of these bonds was authorized by ordinance of the Common Council, twenty-five at each time, at the following dates : May 29, 1865 ; March 5, 1866 ; January 14, 1867.

June 14, 1866, the Common Council passed the following Ordinance, authorizing a loan of not exceeding \$80,000, to be used for the purchase of School Sites, and the erection of School Buildings :

"SECTION 1. *Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago :* That the Comptroller of said City of Chicago, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow a sum not exceeding \$80,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum ; and to issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness therefor, payable within twelve months after the date thereof.

"SEC. 2. That the money so raised shall be placed by him to the credit of the School Fund ; and the same is hereby appropriated exclusively for the purpose of purchasing lots for, and building school-houses, and fitting and furnishing the same within said City.

"SEC. 3. That the proceeds of the twenty-five bonds of \$1,000 each, authorized to be issued under the provisions of Section 31 of the Act, approved February 15, 1865, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, an Act to reduce the Charter of the City of Chicago and the several Acts amendatory thereof, into one Act, and to revise the same,' approved February 13, 1865, and so much of the three mill tax provided in Section 29 of said Act, in force, February 15th, 1865, for like purposes, to be levied for the year 1866, as may be necessary, are hereby set apart and appropriated for the payment of the bonds or certificates issued and negotiated in pursuance with this Ordinance."

Section 5, of Chapter 7, of an Act passed by the State Legislature, March 9, 1867, makes the following provision for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$500,000 :

"SEC. 5. The Council shall have the power and is hereby authorized to provide by Ordinance for issuing and negotiating the bonds of the City of Chicago, payable, principal and interest, in New York, in twenty years from date, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to an amount not exceeding \$500,000 for the purpose of purchasing and improving school grounds, and erecting or constructing school-houses ; said bonds shall be in the ordinary form of bonds of said City, and shall be issued in denominations of \$500 or \$1,000 each, as the Mayor and Comptroller may deem for the best interest of the City ; and an annual tax of not exceeding one-fourth of one mill on the dollar, on the assessed value of all taxable real and personal estate in said City, shall be levied and collected as a sinking fund to pay said bonds at their maturity, and for the payment of such bonds as may have been previously issued for schools or school purposes, such sinking fund when collected shall be invested first in school bonds, and if these cannot be obtained, then in City bonds."

The Act of March 10, 1869, made the following provisions for the issue of additional School Bonds :

"SEC. 3. Power and authority are also hereby given and granted to said City, to borrow, from time to time, as the Board of Education, and the Common Council of said City shall deem expedient, a sum of money not exceeding \$700,000 for the purpose of buying and leasing grounds for school-houses, and for the erection of and furnishing of school-houses in said City.

"SEC. 5. The Common Council shall have power, and is hereby authorized to provide by Ordinance for the issuing of bonds for the purchasing and leasing of grounds or lands for school houses, and the erection of, and furnishing of school-houses, upon the same terms and conditions as are now required by law, to an amount not exceeding \$700,000, as is provided in Section 3 of this Act."

The bonds authorized by the above Acts of March 9, 1867, and of March 10, 1869, were issued and negotiated by the City Comptroller, in compliance

with Ordinances passed by the Common Council, upon the request of the Board of Education, at the following dates :

May 3, 1867.....	\$100,000	
December 9, 1867.....	150,000	
June 8, 1868.....	150,000	
		\$500,000
September 7, 1869.....	\$200,000	
May 30, 1870.....	200,000	
June 30, 1870.....	300,000	
		700,000
Total.....		\$1,200,000

In June, 1868, Mr. Philo Carpenter, a member of the Board of Education from 1855 to 1865, donated to the Board, for the use of the Carpenter School, a City Bond of \$1,000, the interest on which is to be expended in the purchase of text books, slates and stationery for indigent children attending said school, and any surplus, after supplying these wants, to be used in the purchase of school apparatus, such as maps, globes, etc.; and books of reference for the use of the Teachers employed in said school.

February, 1869, Jonathan Burr, Esq., in his last will and testament, proved in Probate Court, February 25, 1869, after making certain specific bequests to relatives and various Public Institutions, ordered and directed that all the rest and residue of his property and estate be converted into money and cash securities, and be divided into eleven equal parts, one of which parts was to be given to the City of Chicago, to be held in trust by said city, the annual income to be paid over to the Board of Education of said city, to be expended by them for the use and benefit of the Public Schools of said city, in procuring books of reference, maps, charts, illustrative apparatus, and works of taste and art, at the discretion of said Board, and in case the city fails or neglects at any time to provide the necessary text-books and slates for the use of worthy indigent children attending said Public Schools, then the Board of Education is authorized and directed, at its discretion, to use and expend the whole or any part of said income for supplying the necessary text-books and slates. The Principal of this Fund now amounts to \$19,671.09.

During the Summer of 1869, the question of the employment of an Assistant to the Superintendent of Schools was first considered, and there being no provision for the office of Assistant Superintendent of Schools, at the meeting of September 28, 1869, Mr. George D. Broomell, Principal of the Haven School, was elected Extra Teacher with the salary of a Principal, to serve as Assistant to the Superintendent. Mr. Broomell filled the position till October, 1870, when he resigned and was elected Teacher in the High School, and Mr. Francis Hanford, Principal of the Franklin School, was elected Assistant to the Superintendent. Mr. Hanford remained in the position till the Great Fire in October, 1871. During the School Year succeeding the Fire, the services of the Assistant to the Superintendent were dispensed with, and Mr. Hanford was assigned to duty as Principal of the Lincoln School. At the election of officers in July, 1872, Mr. Hanford was again elected, this time under the title of Assistant Superintendent of Schools, and filled the position till July, 1875, when he resigned and was elected Principal of the North Division High School. August 31, 1875, Mr. Leslie

Lewis was elected to the position for the balance of the unexpired year, and at the annual election of officers, September 14, 1875, Mr. Duane Doty, who had been Superintendent of Schools of the City of Detroit for nine years, was elected and was succeeded in June, 1878, by Mr. Edward C. Delano, who still holds the position.

In September, 1870, the first step was made towards the establishment of a School for the Instruction of Deaf Mutes in the city, at which time the use of a room in the La Salle Street Primary School building, on North Clark Street, opposite Lincoln Park, was given to Mr. D. Greenberger for the organization of a class for the instruction of deaf mutes in the use of the vocal organs. This class was afterwards removed to the new Franklin School building, and then to a room occupied by one of the offices of the Board of Education, where it remained till the Great Fire of 1871. This school was an experiment on the part of Mr. Greenberger, and the instruction was given without expense to the Board of Education, the parents of the pupils paying a tuition fee to Mr. Greenberger. After the Great Fire no further action was taken in the direction of Instruction of Deaf Mutes till January, 1875, when a class was formed in the building rented for the use of the Jones School, Nos. 24 and 26 East Van Buren Street, under the charge of Mr. P. A. Emery, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. The class was removed to the Jones School building upon the completion of the new building corner of Harrison Street and Third Avenue, and in November, 1877, an additional teacher was appointed. In October, 1878, the School was removed to the Third Avenue School building, and January 1, 1879, the school was again removed to the News Boy's Home where rooms were rented for its accommodation.

On the 29th day of May, 1879, the State Legislature passed the following Act, making an appropriation for the support of a School for Deaf Mutes in the City of Chicago:

"Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:

"SECTION 1. That there be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Fifteen Thousand (\$15,000) Dollars as a donation, for the benefit of and to be used in the support of the school for the education of Deaf and Dumb children, located in Chicago, and now under the management and control of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago: said money to be used in the education of deaf and dumb children in said school; and said school shall, so far as its accommodations will permit, receive deaf and dumb children of school age from any portion of the State.

"SEC. 2. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the State Treasury for the sum of money hereby appropriated, in favor of the Treasurer of the City of Chicago, upon the Order of the Board of Education of said City of Chicago, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary of said Board, and filed in the office of the Auditor; and such money shall on y be drawn from the Treasury of said City upon orders of the said Board of Education, for the expenses incurred in the education of deaf and dumb children in said School."

This appropriation will enable the Board of Education to extend the benefits of the school, at the beginning of the next School Year.

The Great Fire of October 8 and 9, 1871, destroyed ten school buildings owned by the City, one in the South Division, and nine in the North Division, leaving but two school buildings in the North Division—the Newberry and Lincoln.

The following table shows the school buildings destroyed, and the loss sustained by the City:

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.	DIVISION.	LOCATION.	VALUE.
Jones	South.	Cor. Clark and Harrison streets	\$13,170
Kinzie and Branch.....	North.....	Cor. Ohio and LaSalle streets.....	21,390
Franklin and Branch.....	North.....	Cor. Division and Sedgwick streets.....	77,195
Ogden.....	North.....	Chestnut bet. State and Dearborn sts.	39,675
Pearson Street Primary.....	North.....	Cor. Pearson and Market streets	16,750
Elm Street Primary.....	North.....	Cor. State and Elm streets	16,950
La Salle Street Primary.....	North.....	Clark street, near North Avenue.....	32,650
North Branch Primary.....	North.....	Vedder street, near Halsted.....	32,000
Total value			\$249,780

The schools were closed for two weeks after the Fire, re-opening October 23, and upon the re-opening, inasmuch as the number of teachers employed was largely in excess of the rooms to which to assign them, they were divided into four classes, as follows: *First*—Those who were burned out and were homeless; *Second*—Those who had parents or younger members of the family dependent upon them for support; *Third*—Those who had to depend upon their own earnings for a livelihood; and *Fourth*—Those who had friends or relatives who could provide for them for the present. In assignment to duty, they were set to work as nearly as possible in the order named above, some remaining out for the entire year; a large proportion, however, were provided for within the first six months.

The City took possession of the High School building for the use of the Courts, and retained possession till January, 1872.

Section 80 of the School Law, passed by the State Legislature during the Winter of 1872, and approved April 1, 1872, again changed the entire Board of Education, which was, at this time, composed of one member from each Ward, and numbered twenty members; and also materially enlarged the powers of the Board.

That part of the Section which relates to cities having a population of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, reads as follows:

"In cities having a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants, the Board of Education shall have charge and control of the Public Schools in such cities, and shall have power with the concurrence of the City Council:

"*First*—To erect or purchase buildings suitable for school houses, and keep the same in repair.

"*Second*—To buy or lease sites for school-houses with the necessary grounds.

"*Third*—To issue bonds for the purpose of building, furnishing, and repairing school-houses, for purchasing sites for the same, and to provide for the payment of said bonds; to borrow money for school purposes upon the credit of the city.

"The Board of Education shall have power—

"*First*—To furnish schools with the necessary fixtures, furniture and apparatus.

"*Second*—To maintain, support, and establish schools, and supply the inadequacy of the school funds for the salaries of school teachers, from school taxes.

"*Third*—To hire buildings or rooms for the use of the Board.

"*Fourth*—To hire buildings or rooms for the use of schools.

"*Fifth*—To employ teachers and to fix the amount of their salaries.

"*Sixth*—To prescribe the school books to be used, and the studies in the different schools.

"*Seventh*—To lay off and divide the city into School Districts, and, from time to time, to alter the same and create new ones, as circumstances may require; and generally to have and possess all the rights, powers, and authority required for the proper management of schools, with power to enact such Ordinances as may be necessary, or deemed expedient for such purpose.

"Schools in such cities shall be governed as hereinafter stated, and no power given to the Board shall be exercised by the City Council.

"The Board of Education shall have the entire superintendence and control of the schools, and it shall be their duty to examine all persons offering themselves as candidates for teachers, and when found well qualified, to give them certificates thereof, gratuitously; to visit all the Public Schools as often as once a month; to inquire into the progress of scholars, and the government of the schools; to prescribe the method and course of discipline and instruction in the respective schools, and to see that they are maintained and pursued in the proper manner; to prescribe what studies shall be taught, what books and apparatus shall be used.

"They shall have power to expel any pupil who may be guilty of gross disobedience or misconduct, and to dismiss and remove any teacher whenever, in their opinion, he or she is not qualified to teach, or whenever from any cause the interests of the school may, in their opinion, require such removal or dismissal.

"They shall have power to apportion the scholars to the several schools.

"It shall be their duty to establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the government, and for the establishment and maintenance of a proper and uniform system of discipline in the several schools, as may in their opinion, be necessary.

"They shall determine, from time to time, how many and what class of teachers may be employed in each of the Public Schools, and employ such teachers and fix their compensation.

"It shall be the duty of the said Board to take charge of the school houses, furniture, grounds and other property belonging to the School Districts, and see that the same are kept in good condition, and not suffered to be unnecessarily injured or deteriorated, and also to provide fuel and such other necessities for the schools as, in their opinion, may be required in the school houses or other property belonging to said Districts.

"The said Board shall appoint a President and Secretary, the President to be appointed from their own number; and shall appoint such other officers and employes as such Board shall deem necessary, and shall prescribe their duties, and compensation, and terms of office; and the said Board shall provide well bound books, at the expense of the School Tax Fund, in which shall be kept a faithful record of all their proceedings. The yeas and nays shall be taken and entered on the records of the proceedings of the Board, upon all questions involving the expenditure of money. None of the powers herein conferred shall be exercised by them, except at a regular meeting of the Board.

"It shall be the duty of the Board to report to the City Council from time to time, any suggestions that they deem expedient or requisite, in relation to the Schools and the School Fund, or the management thereof, and generally to recommend the establishment of such Schools and Districts.

"The Board of Education shall prepare and publish an Annual Report, which shall include the receipts and expenditures of each School, specifying the source of such receipts, and the object of such expenditures. They shall also communicate to the City Council, from time to time, such information within their possession as may be required.

"They shall have power to lease school property, and to loan moneys belonging to the School Fund, but all conveyances of real estate shall be made to the City, in trust, for the use of Schools; and no sale of real estate or interest therein, used for school purposes, or held in trust for schools, shall be made, except by the City Council, upon the written request of such Board of Education.

"All moneys raised by taxation for school purposes, or received from the State Common School Fund, or from any other source, for school purposes, shall be held by the City Treasurer as a Special Fund for school purposes, subject to the order of the Board of Education, upon warrants to be countersigned by the Mayor and City Clerk; but said Board of Education shall not add to the expenditures for school purposes anything over and above the amount that shall be received from the State Common School Fund, the rental of school lands, and the amount annually appropriated for such purposes. If said Board shall add to such expenditure, the City shall not in any case be liable therefor.

"From and after the time this Act shall take effect, the Board of Education in such cities shall consist of fifteen members, to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Common Council; five of whom shall be appointed for the term of one year; five for the term of two years, and five for the term of three years; and at the expiration of the term of any members of said Board, their successors shall be appointed in like manner. Any vacancy which may occur, shall be filled by the appointment of the Mayor, with the approval of the Common Council, for the unexpired term. Any person having resided in such city more than five years next preceding his appointment shall be eligible to said office.

"Nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize any Board of Education to levy or collect taxes, or to require the City Council to levy or collect any tax upon the demand or under the direction of such Board of Education."

At the Third Session of the Forty-second Congress the following Act authorizing the exchange of the south half of Block 87, School Section Addition, located on the corner of Polk Street and Fifth Avenue, and extending from Fifth

Avenue to the river, which had been held by the City for several years under a lease from the School Fund and had been occupied by the City Bridewell, for the old Post Office lot, on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, and the walls of the old Post Office building standing thereon, was passed and approved March 3, 1873:

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the Old Post Office property in Chicago.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is, hereby authorized to exchange with the City of Chicago, the piece of land with the remains of the old Custom House and Post Office building thereon, at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, said land fronting one hundred and ninety feet on Dearborn street, and ninety feet on Monroe street, or thereabouts, for the piece of land, the property of the School Fund of the City of Chicago, at the corner of Polk street and Fifth Avenue, fronting three hundred and eighty feet on Polk street, and one hundred and ninety-eight and one-half feet on Fifth Avenue, or thereabouts; the difference in value between such pieces of land to be ascertained by a commission, to consist of five persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the said Secretary of the Treasury, two by the municipal authorities of the City of Chicago, and the four commissioners so selected shall choose a fifth; and that upon the receipt of the report of such commission, or of a majority thereof, and its approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Government of the United States, or the City of Chicago, as the case may be, shall pay to the other in money the difference so ascertained in the value of said land; and any money which the United States may be required to pay, is subject to future appropriation by Congress.

"*Provided*, that the State of Illinois shall cede to the United States its jurisdiction over the property thus acquired by the United States, together with the right to tax, or in any way assess said land or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof."

The General Assembly of the State of Illinois passed during the same year the following Act, which was approved April 4, 1873, entitled

A Bill to authorize the United States to acquire certain property, etc.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, that the United States of America may, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the old Post Office property in Chicago," approved March 3, 1873, acquire the following described property, situated in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, at the corner of Polk street and Fifth Avenue, fronting 380 feet on Polk street, and 198½ feet on Fifth Avenue; being the property of the School Fund of the City of Chicago. And when the United States shall so acquire the same, the State of Illinois hereby cedes to the United States of America, jurisdiction over the property thus acquired by the United States, together with the right to tax, or in anywise assess said land or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time the United States shall be or so remain the owner thereof.

"SEC. 2. *Whereas*, owing to the burning of the public buildings in Chicago, and the need of public buildings, an emergency exists requiring this Act to take effect immediately from and after its passage, therefore this Act shall take effect from and after its passage."

In pursuance of the Act passed by Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed as Commissioners, on behalf of the United States Government, Hon. Thomas Drummond and Norman B. Judd; and the Mayor appointed, on behalf of the City, Messrs. Thomas Hoyne and Edwin H. Sheldon; and these four Commissioners appointed Hon. John G. Rogers. These Commissioners at once proceeded to ascertain the difference of value between the two pieces of property to be exchanged, and after several sessions they reported that the two pieces of property were of equal value, upon which the exchange was made, and the School Fund came into possession of the old Post Office property.

The steps that were taken to bring about this exchange, had been with a view to providing accommodations for the Public Library of the City; but owing to the fact that the School Fund had no money which could be expended for enclosing

and fitting up the building, and that the City was financially so situated that it could not do the work, the Committee on School Fund Property of the Board of Education deemed it advisable to lease the property for a short term of years, and September 29, 1874, the property was leased to Leonard Grover and J. G. Riall, for a term of three years, at a rental of \$7,500 per annum; and August, 1877, the premises were leased to John H. Haverly for three years and eleven months, from August 1, 1877, at an annual rental of \$9,000.

July, 1874, the Jones School building, a four story building, located corner of Harrison Street and Third Avenue, was destroyed by fire. This building had been erected since the Great Fire of 1871, and had been occupied but one year.

In January, 1875, Mr. James Goggin was elected Attorney of the Board, and was succeeded in September, 1876, by Mr. William W. Perkins. Mr. Perkins held the office of Attorney till September, 1878, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. Richard W. Ricaby.

September 28, 1875, so much of Section 69 of the Rules of the Board, as provided for "reading the Scriptures without note or comment, and repeating the Lord's Prayer," at the opening morning exercises of the schools each day, was stricken out.

June 14, 1877, Mr. J. L. Pickard, who had filled the office of Superintendent of Schools since September, 1864, presented his resignation, which was accepted June 29, and the vacancy was filled September 13, 1877, by the election of the present incumbent, Mr. Duane Doty; and at the same meeting Mr. Edward C. Delano, who had served as Principal of the Normal School since shortly after its establishment, was elected Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

In June, 1879, Jacob Rosenberg and Henrietta Rosenfeld, Trustees of a Fund left by the late Michael Reese, of San Francisco, Cal., to be distributed in various charities such as they may deem proper, donated to the Board of Education of the City of Chicago the sum of \$2,000, to be known as the "Michael Reese Fund," the interest on which is to be used in the purchase of school books for poor children attending the Public Schools of this city.

The following tabulated statement exhibits in a concise form, the unparalleled growth of the City of Chicago, and also the growth of its Public School System, during the period covered by these Historical Sketches.

FOR YEAR ENDING	Total Population of the City.	Number under 21 years of Age.	Total Enrollment in the Public Schools.	Average Daily Member hip	Number of Teachers.	Total Amount Paid for Tuition.	Total Amount Paid for all Current Expenses
1837	4,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840	4,479	2,109	317	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841	.....	.....	410	.....	5	\$ 1,889.82	\$ 2,676.75
1842	.....	.....	531	.....	7	2,289.88	3,225.99
1843	7,580	2,694	808	.....	7	2,379.38	3,099.97
1844	.....	.....	915	.....	8	2,363.32	3,106.22
1845	12,088	.....	1,051	.....	9	2,277.53	3,412.45
1846	14,169	.....	1,107	.....	13	.....	5,635.87
1847	16,859	7,603	1,317	.....	18	.....	4,248.76
1848	20,023	.....	1,517	.....	18	.....	5,790.82
1849	23,047	.....	1,794	.....	18	5,195.50	.....
1850	29,963	.....	1,919	1,224	21	.....	6,037.97
1851	.....	12,021	2,287	1,409	25	6,921.17	7,398.97
1852	.....	.....	2,404	1,521	29	9,107.64	10,704.04
1853	59,130	17,404	3,086	1,795	34	10,829.58	12,129.59
Dec. 31, 1854	.....	.....	3,500	.....	35	13,316.79	14,254.72
Dec. 31, 1855	80,000	31,235	6,826	.....	42	15,626.73	16,546.13
Dec. 31, 1856	84,113	.....	8,577	3,688	.....	23,365.00	29,720.00
Feb. 1, 1858	.....	.....	10,786	4,464	81	36,079.00	45,701.00
Feb. 1, 1859	.....	.....	12,833	5,516	101	43,009.89	58,686.80
Feb. 1, 1860	109,206	52,861	14,199	6,649	123	49,612.43	69,630.53
Feb. 1, 1861	.....	.....	16,547	7,582	139	60,994.46	81,533.75
Dec. 31, 1861	.....	.....	16,441	8,217	160	68,607.97	86,755.32
Dec. 31, 1862	138,186	58,955	17,521	8,962	187	75,326.18	92,378.86
Dec. 31, 1863	.....	.....	21,188	10,820	212	88,111.56	113,305.24
*Aug. 31, 1865	178,492	82,996	29,080	12,688	240	131,034.91	176,003.73
Aug. 31, 1866	200,418	89,150	24,851	14,609	265	162,383.79	219,198.66
Aug. 31, 1867	.....	.....	27,260	16,392	319	227,524.97	296,672.89
July 1, 1868	242,373	.....	29,954	18,322	401	278,133.06	352,001.80
July 1, 1869	252,054	109,583	34,740	22,838	481	350,515.43	446,786.50
July 1, 1870	306,605	136,333	38,939	25,755	537	414,655.70	527,741.60
July 1, 1871	.....	.....	40,832	28,174	572	444,634.53	547,461.74
† July 1, 1872	367,396	152,470	38,035	24,539	476	378,670.55	479,444.44
July 1, 1873	.....	.....	44,091	28,832	564	430,462.64	524,702.09
July 1, 1874	.....	.....	47,963	32,777	640	492,893.17	588,643.11
July 1, 1875	395,408	174,549	49,121	34,983	700	552,327.37	662,093.47
‡ July 1, 1876	407,661	184,499	51,128	38,081	762	588,721.41	710,628.19
July 1, 1877	.....	.....	53,529	39,495	730	450,252.46	551,621.17
‡ July 1, 1878	436,731	200,473	55,109	41,569	797	490,462.64	579,508.68
‡ July 1, 1879	.....	.....	56,587	43,741	851	529,164.45	630,711.17

* Embraces one year and a half.

† The falling off in Enrollment Membership, etc., was occasioned by the Great Fire of October 8 and 9, 1871.

‡ Extra Teachers were dispensed with during this year.

‡ A general reduction of about twenty-five per cent. in salaries was made during this year.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The attention of the Board of School Inspectors appears to have been directed to the subject of providing a school for the instruction of the more advanced scholars shortly after the re-organization of the School System in 1840. In their annual report for the year 1843, speaking of the crowded condition of the schools they say:

"Had we the means, the establishment of a High School, with two good teachers, into which might be placed a hundred of the best instructed scholars from the different schools, would remedy this increasing evil."

In May, 1844, in a report of the Committee on Schools, Mr. Ira Miltimore, Chairman, to the Common Council on the subject of the erection of a permanent school building in the First Ward, the question of providing for the more advanced scholars is spoken of as follows:

"The lower story to be divided into two rooms one for small boys and the other for small girls, the upper room to be so divided as to give necessary recitation rooms for a High School, so that one Principal Teacher and two or three Assistants shall be able to conduct the several schools, and thus give us a High School in which may be placed the more advanced scholars, and in a good degree remedy a very serious difficulty that has heretofore been the general complaint of Teachers and Inspectors, namely, that our schools are too much crowded and that the smaller scholars must necessarily be neglected, or justice cannot be done to those who are more advanced."

In December, 1846, the Inspectors, in their quarterly report to the Common Council, again call attention to the need of "at least one school where the ordinary academic studies may be taught."

February 7, 1847, the Committee on Schools in their report on the quarterly report of the School Inspectors, after commending the general condition of the schools, further report:

"In reference to a High School they are of the opinion that there are insuperable objections to the establishment of such a school, independent of the inability of the city at the present time to build one."

The question of a High School appears then to have been dropped till November, 1852, when the Board of Inspectors appointed Messrs. William H. Brown, J. E. McGirr, and G. W. Southworth, a committee to inquire into the expediency of recommending to the City Council a plan for the establishment of a High School for the city, who presented the following report, December 27, 1852:

"The Committee to which was referred the resolution in reference to the establishment of a High School in connection with our Primary Schools, beg leave to report:

"That it is now more than twelve years since the present organization of our educational system was effected. From a small beginning our schools have increased in numbers and efficiency, until now they are the pride and honor of our young and enterprising city. Our municipal authorities with wise forethought and commendable liberality have ever responded to the calls of those to whom the cause of education was more immediately entrusted, and our citizens have freely paid the taxes imposed to sustain what are literally the Peoples Colleges."

"The results are found in the erection of six large, commodious and ornamental buildings, well designed, and capable each of accommodating three or four hundred scholars, with a corps of six male and twenty-four female teachers, with an attendance of 2,500 pupils. These schools are open to all, rich and poor, and here a common education may be obtained, without money and without price, as every expense, except for books, is paid either from the proceeds of the School Fund or from the Fund raised by general taxation."

"The blessings diffused through the agency of these schools are incalculable. Their fruits are not altogether immediate, posterity will reap the rich harvest. But those who have been long interested in them, and have watched with much solicitude their development have had the satisfaction of seeing many youth, educated solely within their walls, springing into manhood, fitted for the duties of life and taking their places in the industrial and professional classes with fair prospects of success. These are not isolated cases, there are numbers in this community who will ever remember with gratitude the founders of our Common School System.

"Your Committee has long been aware that the system is yet incomplete. To our Common Schools should be added schools of a higher character, into which the more deserving and promising pupils should be introduced, to perfect that which has been so happily commenced in the primary department.

"For the present, your Committee would recommend but one High School, to be located in a central part of the City, with all the proper appliances for educational purposes. The School Fund proper could not, of course be appropriated to sustain a School of this character. Increased taxation would be a necessary consequence; but we are induced to believe that such taxation would be cheerfully borne by our intelligent citizens, for it is happily true that while a small additional tax for a general purpose has induced murmurs and complaints a larger amount levied for the use of schools, so far from exciting opposition, has been willingly paid by our taxable inhabitants.

"The proposed High School should in our opinion, be divided into two departments, male and female, with suitable instructors of both sexes. The studies should be comprehensive, embracing such a range as would fit a pupil to enter any of our best regulated Colleges. In the female department, instead of Latin and Greek, the German and French languages might be substituted. If, however, this range should be considered too extensive, the languages might be wholly omitted, and the students confined to an English Course proper, embracing Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astrology, Intellectual Philosophy, Physiology, General and Natural History, Physical Geography, Political Economy, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, including Surveying and Engineering.

"The members of the High School should be selected from the students in the Common Schools only, in such a manner as to preclude undue bias and partiality, and from such as have acquired a good character as scholars, of fair intellect and promising talents, after a rigid and satisfactory examination of proficiency in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar.

"The advantages to be derived from the establishment of the proposed school are numerous, and will be readily suggested to those who will give thought and examination to the subject. We can only glance at a few of them.

"It opens the door to a general, not to say a good education for the *poor* as well as the rich. As by the fundamental principles of our government, all its citizens stand upon the same platform, it is politically unfair that any class should obtain a prominence of position, imparting political advantages which cannot be reached by any other portion of the community. That knowledge is power, is so true that it has become an axiom and a proverb. It is also within the range of our observation that money, too, possesses power, and that the rich can have access to the best Academies and Colleges in our country, while the poor, for the want of the requisite means, are excluded. Let education then, be freely imparted to all.

"It will elevate the standard of education in our Common Schools, and introduce a spirit of rivalry which cannot fail to be beneficial. The character of the School will, in a great measure be determined by the number of successful candidates for the High School; and hence teachers will put forth great efforts, and will aim to impart a *thoroughness* of education, not but partially accomplished; while the pupils will have a great object in view, urging such a preparation as will secure to them the proposed avenue to honorable distinction.

"It will be a school in which teachers may and will be trained to supply our future wants. It is an encouraging fact that many are turning their attention to teaching as a profession. Heretofore our School Masters have been selected from those who, for want of other business, have become *pro tempore* teachers, intending to abandon the pursuit as soon as something more desirable or lucrative could be obtained. Such teachers are comparatively useless. They have but the name, while the substance is wanting. We must sustain the professional teacher only, and multiply them as rapidly as our population increases.

"If we are permitted to refer to precedents, we may say that wherever the Common School System has been adopted in the larger cities of our country, High Schools have been invariably a subsequent. They are now in successful operation in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Providence, Lowell, and other places, and are there deemed eminently essential to complete the machinery of education.

"And, lastly, the great interests of our country demands every effort which promises to sustain and perpetuate our free institutions. We are the only people on earth endeavoring to carry out the great principles of *Democratic-Republicanism*, and inculcating the doctrine that a great people are capable of self-government. We are inviting the oppressed of all nations to our shores and so many from the various portions of the old world have accepted the proffered welcome, that we are indeed a mixed multitude, justifying a new rendering of our national motto: 'One nation

Five Leaves missing in misplaced new ones.
They may be found in irregular order, showing
and in their regular order in the "Index"
as bound to the City Report for 1877-78

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The following is an Alphabetical List of the Teachers of the Central High School since its organization:

PRINCIPALS.		
Charles A. Dupee, Oct., 1856, to July, 1860.	George Howland, Sept., 1860, to date.	
ASSISTANTS.		
Geo. E. Adams. Charles Ansgore. Jemima F. Austin. Bradford Y. Averill. William T. Belfield. Grace Bibb. Orlando Blackman. Norton W. Boomer. Edward M. Booth. Emily S. Bouton. Geo. D. Broomell. Anna Byrce. Albion Cate. Geo. C. Clarke. Alexander Colnard. Helen D. Compton. Emilie H. Cook. Sophie L. Cornetti. Helen Culver. Albert H. Currier. Geo. R. D'Audilly. Carrie A. de Clercq. Marc Delfontaine. Edward C. Delano.	Gustav Demars. James R. Dewey. Sarah J. Ellithorpe. Oscar Faulhaber. N. Ella Flagg. Carol Gaytes. Susan J. Grace. Gussie E. Grant. Raphael Guthman. Hermann Hainstein. J. O. Hudnutt. Camilla Leach. Mary W. Lewis. Marion L. W. McClintock. J. G. R. McElroy. Marion G. Meatyard. Samuel F. Miller. Pauline Misch. Henry F. Munroe. Ira Moore. Mary Noble. Charles G. G. Paine. Maria A. Parry. Selim H. Peabody.	Lavinia C. Perkins. Joseph C. Pickard. Edward C. Porter. Leander H. Potter. Pauline M. Reed. Albert R. Sabin. Jeremiah Slocum. Frances A. Smallwood. Herman W. Snow. Harriet A. Stowell. S. Grace Thompson. Samuel Thurber. Annie E. Trimbigham. Gertrude Van P. Iten. A. Henry Vanzwoll. Sarah A. E. Walton. Mida D. Varne. Caroline T. Warner. Geo. P. Welles. O. Iver S. Westcott. Samuel Willard. Edward M. Williams. Caroline S. A. Wygant.

The following is an Alphabetical List of the Graduates of the Central High School, and the years in which they graduated:

Abbott, Geo. L.	1858	Alexander, James G.	1864	American, Sadie	1878
Abbott, Georgia B.	1865	Allen, Clara A.	1871	Andersen, Martin L.	1873
Ackerman, Amelia M.	1874	Allen, James M.	1863	Anderson, Cornelia B.	1871
Adams, Charles H.	1862	Allen, Kate L.	1873	Anderson, Nellie W.	1875
Adams, John B.	1870	Alsip, William H.	1877	Armstrong, Eleanor L.	1860
Adams, William H.	1859	Alsip, William J.	1877	Ayres, Matey C.	1874
Adst, Isabella F.	1862	Alton, William, Jr.	1879		
Aderley, Charles H.	1872	Ambrose, Lizzie L.	1872		
Babbitt, George A.	1871	Belfield, William T.	1871	Bradley, Charles F.	1869
Babcock, Charles	1859	Beider, Emma	1874	Bradley, D. Emery	1859
Babcock, L. dia	1862	Belknap, Anna R.	1879	Bradley, Ella C.	1859
Bacon, Edward R.	1873	Bell, Charlotte	1868	Bradley, Frank A.	1859
Baker, Mary E.	1858	Bell, Etta A.	1874	Bradley, G. Fred	1877
Baldwin, Allie A.	1872	Bell, James E.	1860	Bradwell, Bessie	1876
Baldwin, Mattie J.	1875	Bennett, Elwin B.	1876	Brayton, Laura T.	1879
Balkam, Josie E.	1871	Benson, Ada	1878	Brewster, Josephine	1860
Ball, Mary L.	1863	Benson, Olaf	1860	Brintnall, George S.	1869
Ballantyne, John Y.	1858	Best, Addie L.	1872	Bronson, Mary E.	1869
Banks, Cora A.	1878	Bevan, Arthur D.	1878	Brooks, Lorenzo C.	1879
Barbour, Hattie E.	1852	Bigelow, James C.	1869	Broomell, Chester C.	1879
Barclay, Virginia S.	1875	Black, Stanley P.	1878	Brown, C. Addie	1863
Barker, Etta J. W.	1858	Blackall, Anna	1870	Brown, Ella W.	1878
Barard, Fannie F.	1877	Blair, Thomas A.	1869	Brown, Esther H.	1875
Barned, Ida A.	1869	Blaney, James R.	1869	Bryant, Henry W.	1875
Barnes, Mary E.	1871	Blatchford, N. H.	1869	Buckley, Lizzie C.	1872
Barnett, Ferdinand L.	1874	Bodman, Mary A.	1870	Buechel, Caroline	1874
Barr, Alfred E.	1876	Bogle, Walter S.	1856	Buel, Agnes M.	1866
Barrows, Mary E.	1873	Bola d, Fannie Q.	1877	Burbank, Herman E.	1875
Barrows, Octavia J.	1873	Boone, Elvira W.	1862	Burnam, Arthur	1861
Barry, Helen S.	1864	Booth, Hervey W.	1868	Burnam, Telford	1862
Barton, Hattie	1876	Booth, Samuel M.	1869	Burrows, Etta R.	1876
Bassett, George	1875	Booth, William M.	1874	Burris, George L.	1879
Bassett, Robert J.	1876	Boring, Charles O.	1865	Burtis, Louise M.	1875
Bytes, Lindon	1876	Borwan, Henrietta L.	1873	Burton, Sophia A.	1862
Baude, Mary	1878	Bowman, Charles W.	1870	Bustly, Annie P.	1878
Beach, George L.	1879	Boyce, Emily	1861	Butzow, Emma M.	1878
Beebe, Elizabeth B.	1875	Boyd, Lillie W.	1868		
Beebe, Mary E.	1870	Boynton, Jennie E.	1869		

Calkins, Charles R.	1866	Church, Jennie M.	1865	Corigan, Martin	1875
Cameron, Alexander B.	1872	Cladin, William	1879	Corigan, Thomas J.	1876
Campbell, Ella	1876	Clark, Agnes H.	1872	Cornell, Mary A.	1860
Campbell, Kate	1875	Clark, Hattie L.	1878	Coughlin, Timothy E.	1876
Cannon, Mary E.	1876	Clarke, Clara W.	1862	Coughlin, Katie C.	1871
Carline Charlotte E.	1867	Clarke, Fannie E.	1875	Countiss, Anna	1872
Carpenter, Clinton B.	1860	Clarke, Jennie	1875	Cowan, Isabella	1867
Carpenter, Cornelia L.	1867	Clarke, Kittie	1877	Cox, Jennie E.	1877
Carter, George T.	1862	Clayton, Virginia B.	1870	Cox, Rensselaer W.	1875
Carter, J. Louise	1879	Cleaver, Madeleine S.	1875	Crane, Andrew F.	1875
Chadwick, Mary G.	1875	Clinton, Julia L.	1870	Creswell, Joseph	1862
Chalmers, Christina H.	1867	Colbert, Myrtilla	1872	Crittenden, Helen	1879
Chamberlain, Alice M.	1871	Colby, Francis	1867	Crittendon, Ida M.	1870
Chambers, Beverly R.	1863	Cole, Lillie E.	1871	Cruikshank, Minnie	1870
Chandler, Louise A.	1871	Cole, Samuel	1862	Crumbaugh, Ella B.	1872
Chandler, Sarah O.	1875	Collette, William A.	1870	Culver, Allan M.	1874
Chapin, Alonzo R.	1877	Collins, Annie M.	1873	Culver, John	1861
Chapman, Fred A.	1861	Collyer, Emma	1879	Culver, Morton	1860
Chas., Helen M.	1869	C'lyer, Hattie S.	1875	Curran, Joanna A.	1873
Chaffin, Lottie A.	1864	Commons, Charles W.	1871	Curran, Maggie A.	1868
Chatterton, Augustus L.	1870	Conlisk, Maggie E.	1874	Currier, Robert	1861
Chenoweth, Louise B.	1877	Cook, Hattie A.	1865	Currier, Emily C.	1864
Chesbrough, Henry F.	1859	Cook, Ida M.	1877	Curry, Alonzo J.	1861
Chesbrough, I. Sumter	1860	Coombs, George	1861	Curtiss, Nellie L.	1876
Christian, Lucy	1871	Cooper, Katie A.	1876	Cushing, Lottie W.	1869
Davis, Frances H.	1861	Dewey, James R. Jr.	1874	Donnelly, Rose A.	1868
Davis, Hattie L.	1864	Dewey, M. Louise	1866	Dougall, Maggie.	1864
Davis, Virginia B.	1876	DeWolf, Anna S.	1865	Dowling, Thomas F.	1879
Davis, William L.	1873	DeWolf, Mary F.	1868	Downs, Augusta L.	1873
Davis-on, Mabel	1879	DeWolf, Wallace L.	1873	Downs, Clara G.	1877
Davy, Maggie E.	1875	Dickinson, Albert	1859	Downs, Julia H.	1872
Day, Eugenia H.	1875	Dickinson, Charles E.	1862	Downs, Mary R.	1874
Day, Jessie F.	1873	Dickinson, Fannie	1875	Downs, Sarah A.	1869
Day, May	1872	Dickinson, William	1868	Dreier, Louise, V.	1878
Dean, Harriette V.	1874	Dixon, Katie	1872	Dunensing, William C. H.	1876
Dean, Laura A.	1872	Dobson, Anna L.	1879	Duffield, Alice	1874
Dean, Walter P.	1867	Dobs on, Mary	1879	Duffield, Louise B.	1870
De Clercq, Kittie	1866	Dobson, Robert	1878	Duffield, Stella	1879
DeGolyer, Charles F.	1871	Dodd, Charlotte A.	1874	Dunn, Lizzie J.	1873
DeGolyer, Mary	1872	Dodge, Fred W.	1862	Dunton, Anna I.	1875
DeGroodt, Harry W.	1878	Donahue, John	1869	Dunton, Nellie	1875
Dewey, Ella A.	1869	Donegan, James A.	1874		
Eddy, Clara E.	1874	Eiel, Levi A.	1875	Errant, Joseph W.	1879
Edwards, Ida M.	1870	Eliel, Minnie	1873	Esher, Edward B.	1875
Egan, George C.	1876	Ellis, Maggie A.	1864	Esher, Sarah E.	1872
Egan, Julia H.	1870	Elmore, Theodore J.	1865	Estey, Flora M.	1871
Egan, Marion L.	1871	Elting, Rosa A.	1875	Estey, Florence M.	1870
Eisendrath, Signmund L.	1876	Emde, Emma H.	1879	Evans, Alfred R.	1877
Elder, Alexander	1876	Emmert, Cora A.	1876	Evans, D. Llewellyn	1864
Eldred, Frank W.	1879	Emmert, Louisa J. M.	1876	Evans, William W.	1868
Eldred, Louise	1861	English, Gertrude E.	1875	Evarts, Ella L.	1869
Eliel, Edwin F.	1879	English, Jane P.	1877	Everts, Maggie B.	1866
Fair, Minnie A.	1878	Flanders, Maggie A.	1871	Frank, Louis	1861
Fay, Bert R.	1879	Fleming, John	1862	Frank, Max	1867
Fennimore, Fannie E.	1869	Fleming, Lizzie M.	1873	Fraser, William J.	1876
Fennimore, Jennie	1863	Fleming, Sarah J.	1859	Freeman, Nettie	1864
Ferris, Loleta	1878	Fleming, William J.	1865	Freer, Nathan M.	1862
Ferry, Ella H.	1877	Flersheim, George T.	1868	Freer, Otto	1876
Finkler, John W.	1871	Foley, Lottie A.	1864	Freiberger, Helen	1878
Fisk, Amelia M.	1878	Fontayne, Ida	1876	Friend, Esther	1879
Fisk, Franklin P.	1874	Fontayne, Mary F.	1879	Friend, May	1875
Fisk, Henry E.	1879	Forrest, Mary C.	1873	Friend, Nellie	1878
Fitzgerald, Sarah E.	1879	Foss, Sarah A.	1878	Fuller, Willard H.	1871
Fitzpatrick John	1862	Fowler, Imogene	1875	Furney, Hattie S.	1872
Fitzpatrick, Mary A.	1868	Fox, Alice M.	1875		
Flagg, Celia S.	1868	Frank, Henry J.	1871		
Gage, Frank N.	1870	Garnett, Lizzie	1866	Gibson, Sarah J.	1874
Galloway, James B.	1865	Garnett, William	1875	Gillespie, Jennie E.	1869
Galloway, Robert W.	1862	Geselbracht, Henry H.	1878	Gillette, Geneva	1874
Gard William E.	1874	Geselbracht, William H.	1873	Gils, Minnie M.	1871
Gardner, Jessie S.	1877	Gibbons, Eden	1875	Glagier, Mattie	1872
Gardner, Mary	1879	Gibbons, Lizzie A.	1873	Goggin, Katie	1872
Garnett, F. Carrie	1868	Gibbs, William B.	1866	Goggin, Lizzie M.	1875

and two in the West Division of the City, one in the Foster School building and the other in the Hayes School building.

The studies of the first year of the High School Course were taken up in these High School Classes, after which the pupils attended the Central Building. This arrangement continued till 1875, when the Division High Schools, one in each Division of the City, with a Two Year Course, were established. Two years later, Latin was added to the Division High School Course as an optional study. At the same time a change was made in the Course of Study, so that all who desired to take the full Four Year Course, could pursue the first two years of the Course at the Division High Schools, and the last two years at the Central High School.

The Normal Department was organized as an Independent School in 1871, and so continued till 1876, when it was again made a Department of the High School.

There were two examinations for admission each year till 1860, when the December examination was discontinued till the year 1877.

The age requisite for admission previous to 1870 was 13 years, when it was reduced to 12 years. Until 1874, all candidates for admission were required to attend some one of the Public Schools of the City for two terms, one of which must have been the one immediately preceding.

In 1857, Mr. Flavel Moseley contributed \$500 toward the purchase of a Library for the school; and in 1858, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus to the value of \$1,000 was purchased of Ritchie & Sons, with money furnished by parents of the pupils. Small additions to the Library and Apparatus have since been made.

At the first examination for admission in 1856, there were 158 candidates, of whom 114 were admitted on a per cent. of 50. During the first year 397 were examined, of whom 176 were admitted.

At the last examination before the Division High Schools were established in 1875, there were 490 candidates, of whom 481 were admitted on an average of 70. The following year gave 819 candidates and 777 admissions.

The Table on the following page exhibits the Number Examined at each Examination since the organization of the High School, the Average Fixed for Admission, the Number Admitted, the Average Daily Membership, and the Number of Graduates.

DATE OF EXAMINATION.	Number Examined.	Average Fixed for Admission.	*Number Admitted.	Average Daily Membership.	GRADUATES.	
					High School Department.	Normal Department.
July, 1856	158	50	114	.....	.....	...
October, 1856	35	50	11	.....	.....	...
December, 1856	204	57	51	.....	.....	...
July, 1857	122	60	46	.....	.....	...
July, 1858	151	58	76	.....	.....	1
December, 1858	128	61	69	.....	.....	6
July, 1859	206	70	88	156	19	5
December, 1859	107	77	34	.....	.....	...
July, 1860	178	61	101	248	31	11
December, 1860	1	61	1	.....	.....	...
July, 1861	216	56	159	276	30	8
December, 1861	3	56	2	.....	.....	...
July, 1862	270	66	150	275	34	15
December, 1862	3	66	3	299	.....	...
July, 1863	259	66	163	294	23	22
July, 1864	268	62	183	286	24	29
July, 1865	288	63	199	297	27	17
June, 1866	273	70	199	325	21	22
June, 1867	292	70	235	350	32	26
June, 1868	255	70	213	421	32	25
June, 1869	282	70	269	446	54	34
June, 1870	362	70	352	496	44	18
† June, 1871	465	70	446	587	53	26
June, 1872	389	70	381	512	54	...
June, 1873	450	70	421	575	73	...
June, 1874	472	70	468	638	64	...
December, 1874	10	70	7	.....	.....	...
June, 1875	490	70	481	710	84	...
December, 1875	103	70	97	.....	.....	...
† June, 1876	819	70	777	918	217	...
December, 1876	203	70	119	.....	.....	...
June, 1877	875	70	827	1286	322	...
December, 1877	138	70	77	.....	14	...
June, 1878	814	70	778	1332	284	...
December, 1878	148	70	125	.....	48	...
June, 1879	734	70	645	1288	336	...

* The number reported as admitted to the High Schools is the total number who pass the examination, and are entitled to seats in the High Schools; many of these, however, do not apply for admission, dropping their connection with the Public Schools upon the completion of the Grammar School course.

† The Normal Department was separated from the High School in September, 1871, and was known as the Normal School. See statistics from 1871 to 1876 under Normal School.

‡ The Division High Schools were organized in September, 1875. The increase in the number examined in the year 1876 and subsequent years is attributable to the establishment of these schools. The pupils applying for admission to the High Schools are all examined on the same questions, and the number reported in the above table as examined and admitted is the whole number examined, the great bulk of those admitted attend the Division High Schools.

composed of many nations.' Through the liberality of our naturalization laws, our circle of citizens is continually extending, and multitudes, for the first time, every year exercise the elective franchise. Enlighten the masses, and there is comparative safety, for with *universal suffrage* there must be *universal education*.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"WM. H. BROWN,
"GEO. W. SOUTHWORTH. } Committee."
"J. E. MCGINN,

The Total Enrollment of Pupils at this time was 2,624; and there were 32 Teachers.

This report was accepted by the Board of Inspectors, and the same Committee was continued with instructions to present the report to the Common Council.

The Committee on Schools report favorably on the establishment of a High School, and recommend that the Council, at the proper time, establish a High School in the central part of the City, stating it as their opinion that the time for such action is not far distant.

In September, 1854, the Board of School Inspectors again urged upon the Common Council the necessity of taking action in the matter, and the Common Council at the meeting of December 11, 1854, passed the following Orders:

"*Ordered*, That the Committee on Schools be directed to prepare an ordinance for the establishment of a High School, in connection with our Public School System.

"*Ordered*, That said Committee recommend a site for said school, and that the Superintendent of Public Schools be requested to furnish an outline plan of a building for the accommodation of said school."

January 23, 1855, the Common Council passed the following Ordinance establishing a High School:

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

"That for the improvement of the system of Public Schools now existing in this city, and the elevation of the Grammar and Primary Schools, a High School shall be established, and a building for the same erected.

"Immediately after the High School building shall have been completed, the Board of School Inspectors shall organize a school in said building, and shall employ a Principal at a fixed salary not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Male Assistants at a fixed salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, and Female Assistants at a fixed salary not exceeding six hundred dollars per annum, may be employed by the Board of Inspectors, when in their judgment such Assistants shall be necessary.

"The Board of School Inspectors shall have the same control of the High School that it has of the other Public Schools; and it shall be the duty of the Board to prescribe rules for the discipline and instruction of the school, what studies shall be pursued, and what books and apparatus shall be used.

"Free instruction shall be given to all pupils who may attend said High School subject to rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of School Inspectors.

"There shall be a Department in the High School expressly for the qualification of young ladies to teach, which shall be styled the Normal or Teachers' Department. Graduates of this Department shall have the preference, other things being equal, in the appointment of Teachers for the Primary and Grammar Schools.

"Pupils shall not be admitted to the Academic Department of said High School until they are twelve years of age, nor to the Normal Department until they are fifteen years of age and shall have sustained an examination upon those studies pursued in the Grammar Schools, to the approval of the Superintendent and the Principal of the High School.

"No pupils shall be admitted to the High School after it shall have been organized one year, unless they have attended some Public Grammar School the year next preceding the time of application for admission, *provided* they have been residents of the City of Chicago during that year. And after the High School shall have been organized two years, pupils shall not be admitted to said school unless they have attended some Public Grammar School the two years next preceding the time of application, *provided* they have been residents of the City of Chicago during those two years.

"Pupils applying for admission to the High School who have not been residents of the City of Chicago one or more years, must have attended some Public Grammar School in this city, unless previously qualified.

"Pupils shall not be admitted to the High School after the commencement of the Fall Term, unless qualified to enter some class already formed, and then only at such times as shall be designated by the Board of School Inspectors.

"The terms of attendance upon the High School necessary for graduation shall be in the Teachers' Department, two years; English High Department, three years; Classical Department, three years; English High and Classical Department, four years."

February 19, 1855, the Common Council passed an Order directing the Committee on Schools to prepare plans and specifications for a building, with an estimate of the cost.

March 5, 1855, the Common Council passed the following Order:

"ORDERED.—That the City Clerk advertise for, and receive proposals for the erection of a building for the Chicago High School for males and females, agreeably to the plans and specifications drawn by VanOsdel and Bauman, to be of brick and located in the south half of the east half of Block 1, School Section Addition to Chicago, and to be completed on or before the first of November next, *provided* that if said building completed shall cost more than \$22,000, that the completion of part of the interior of said building may be deferred and reserved for another contract, and lay the same before the Common Council: y or before the 1st of April next."

It was finally determined to use the Athens Stone for the building. The building was commenced during the year 1855, and was completed so as to be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1856.

The school was organized October 8, 1856, under the charge of Mr. C. A. Dupee, as Principal, who was succeeded in 1860 by Mr. Geo. Howland, the present incumbent.

Provision was made for a Classical Course of three years, an English High Course of three years, and a Normal Course of two years. The combined Classical and English High Courses could be completed in four years.

In 1860, both the Classical and the English Courses were extended to four years, and all pupils were required to take at least one language during the Course.

A special Classical Course of three years was provided in 1868, for those in preparation for College.

The Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction, in their report presented March 30, 1869, made the following recommendation, which resulted in the establishment of High School Classes in the different Divisions of the City at the opening of the Schools in September, 1869:

"An extension of the Course of Study in the Grammar Schools so as to embrace the English studies of the first year of the High School Course. As is well known, our accommodations for scholars for the High School are altogether inadequate. The building is now crowded, and the number of scholars to be entitled to admission to the High School at the next examination will be such that they cannot be accommodated in it unless the standard of admission be very much raised, which we do not think desirable. It is also well known that a very large portion of the scholars entering the High School leave at the end of the first year. The first year's Course of Study is what is valued by them, as seems from the practical operation of the School. For these two reasons—to provide room for scholars so far advanced as to be entitled to enter the High School, and to give pupils who desire it, the advantage of its first year's Course of Study, your Committee recommend the proposed one year's addition to the Grammar School Course. This extension of the Grammar School Course will also afford much more time in the High School for thorough teaching than can be had at present, which is more desirable.

"Should the recommendations of the Committee as regards the High School Class be adopted, your Committee would ask for further time to consider how far that could be done, and in which of the several schools it would be practicable. Instances would probably arise when, in order to form a class, two or three schools contiguous to one another would have to be drawn from in order to form a class in some one of them."

One class was formed in the North Division of the City in the Franklin School building; one in the South Division of the City, in the Haven School building;

Goode, Angie E.	1868	Gray, Alice M.	1869	Gregg, Mary E.	1879
Goodman, Ellen G.	1871	Gray, Charles H.	1879	Gregory, Ada M.	1874
Goodrich, Charles H.	1872	Greeley, Louis M.	1876	Griffin, Ida M.	1877
Goospeed, George S.	1875	Green, Albert P.	1875	Griffin, William V. R.	1877
Gould, Isabel F.	1876	Green, Minnie S.	1875	Gross, Jacob	1875
Granger, Henry C.	1867	Green, Sara	1873	Guilbert, Lizzie A.	1873
Granger, Lizzie K.	1877	Greenbaum, David S.	1859	Gurney, Frederick J.	1874
Granger, Rodney	1875	Greenbaum, Henry E.	1871		
Haberer, Otto J.	1878	Hawley, DeForest	1872	Horne, L. Florence	1867
Hagerty, Mary E.	1879	Hayes, Kate M.	1873	Horton, Bradner G.	1870
Haines, Charles J.	1866	Hayes, P. Sanford	1869	Houghton, Mary F.	1876
Haines, Walter S.	1868	Heald, Marion	1859	Howard, Lucy M.	1869
Hall, Alfarata R.	1873	Heald, Martha E.	1862	Howe, A. William	1867
Hall, Jennie M.	1873	Healy, Anastasia	1874	Howe, Eleanore W.	1879
Hall, Omar O.	1875	Heap, Arnold N.	1869	Howe, Enola J.	1873
Hallenbeck, Etha L.	1864	Heinback, Flora T.	1873	Howe, Thomas M.	1862
Hamilton, David G.	1862	Henderson, Laura C.	1867	Hoyt, Charles C.	1873
Hammond, Henry C.	1864	Hendrickson, Ernest	1875	Hubbard, Edward C.	1869
Hammond, Jenni - M.	1868	Hennolin, Fernand	1865	Hubbard, Ellen A.	1859
Hanche, to, Charles D.	1878	Herbert, Mary L.	1859	Hubbard, Willie H.	1875
Hani, Emma L.	1869	Heron, Katie M.	1874	Hudson, Henrietta	1877
Haurathan, Kittie M.	1871	Higgins, Ambrose	1861	Hughes, Anna E.	1871
Harris, Kajah T.	1870	Hill, Dean W.	1870	Hughes, Sarah	1873
Harris, Katie A.	1878	Hinchliffe, Susan A.	1879	Huguenin, Edith	1872
Harris, Mamie E.	1874	Hinchliffe, William E.	1877	Huguenin, Virginia	1879
Hart, Clara	1872	Hinze, William H.	1862	Hull, William	1879
Hart, Jennie	1865	Hofman, Rachel	1873	Hull, Carrie	1869
Hartigan, Thomas L.	1878	Hogan, Jennie M.	1879	Hull, Fredrika B.	1866
Hasbrouck, Fannie E.	1874	Holien, Helen L.	1869	Huntington, Jay G.	1861
Hasbrouck, Lizzie	1876	Holigan, Mary E.	1870	Hurley, Charles S.	1869
Haven, Ada	1867	Hollingsworth, Josephine	1862	Hussander, George H.	1876
Haven, Alice	1865	Holmes, Ella F.	1877	Hussey, Mary A.	1873
Haven, Elizabeth	1863	Holmes, Mary G.	1872	Hutchins, Annie F.	1871
Hawkins, Anna C.	1873	Holtlander, Ella M.	1875	Hutchins, James C.	1875
Hawkins, Ella V.	1879	Honore, Adrian C.	1866	Hutchinson, Charles L.	1873
Hawkins, Maggie T.	1876	Hood, Thomas H.	1874	Hutchinson, Eugene W.	1876
Hawkins, Martha S.	1869	Horne, Carrie E.	1871	Hutchinson, George	1863
Ingals, Lucy S.	1876	Irvin, Allie C.	1869	Isham, Emma	1878
Ingals, Mary E.	1876	Irwin, Ella	1867		
Jameson, Mary J.	1877	Jones, Agnes P.	1868	Jones, May	1870
Jeneson, Frances S.	1874	Jones, Annie W.	1878	Jones, William P.	1861
Jeneson, Minnie E.	1877	Jones, Ella	1872	Jordan, Edward F.	1874
Jenks, Mary K.	1867	Jones, Emily	1873	Joseph, Katie	1876
Jenness, Emma J.	1870	Jones, George N.	1869	Joyce, William H.	1872
Johnstone, Lillian	1869	Jones, M. Emma	1874		
Johnston, Mary F.	1872	Jones, Maria W.	1871		
Katinsky, Lemuel	1874	Kerr, Annie	1863	Kirk, Rufus L.	1870
Katz, Anna	1870	Kimball, Arthur S.	1873	Kitchell, Frank J.	1874
Kavanagh, Charles	1878	Kimball, Ella A.	1861	Kitchell, Laura F.	1874
Kearns, Thomas A.	1860	Kimball, Hattie E.	1879	Knight, Corinne	1879
Kehoe, Augusta D.	1869	Kimball, Marion	1870	Koehn, Louis F. Jr.	1876
Kelly, Charles V.	1860	Kimball, Nellie N.	1876	Kohn, Clara	1875
Kelly, James P.	1860	Kimball, S. Herbert	1875	Kohout, Joseph F.	1876
Kemper, Maggie A.	1873	King, Douglas	1875	Kreis, Gustave	1876
Kendall, Belle A.	1866	King, Edwin B.	1878	Krigger, Lillie F.	1878
Kennedy, David J.	1872	King, Fannie J.	1876	Kroeber, Louisa	1874
Kennedy, Ellen J.	1862	King, Kate	1875	Kunreuther, Sophia	1872
Kent, William D.	1876	King, Mary A.	1867	Kyle, M. Eugenia	1876
Kenyon, Charlotte	1871	Kingman, Belle M.	1875		
La Bonte, Augusta E.	1863	Leadley, Emma P.	1870	Lewis, J. Albert	1877
Ladd, Helen L.	1868	Leadley, Mary J.	1869	Lewis, Fannie W.	1872
Ladd, Joseph T.	1874	Leadwith, Ellen F.	1869	Lewis, Robert D.	1871
Laing, Dorabel	1874	Lee, Emily	1875	Lieberman, Pauline	1874
Laing, Harriet E.	1873	Lee, Georgiana	1869	Light, Annie A.	1863
LaLonde, Mary	1877	Lee, Minnie	1875	Livemore, Etta W.	1869
Laub, Charlotte A.	1869	Lenox, John P.	1869	Livingston, Mary E.	1874
Lane, Rella	1875	Leonard, Annie M.	1873	Lloyd, Emma	1865
Larned, Walter C.	1867	Leonard, Carrie A.	1874	Lord, Mary L.	1879
Law, Ida Irene	1867	Leonard, Flora	1866	Lundh, J. Charlotte	1876
Lawson, Victor F.	1869	Leonard, Helen A.	1860	Lynch, Maggie	1863
Leadbeater, Alfred L.	1861	Leonard, Jennie E.	1873		
Leadley, Anna E.	1870	Leonard, Laura A.	1861		

McCalla, Albert	1864	Madden, Nora B.	1873	Miller, Annie W.	1867
McCarthy, Emily C.	1866	Mahony, Jeremiah	1861	Miller, Brice A.	1860
McCarthy, John T.	1864	Marchant, Addie G.	1871	Miller, Flora	1879
McClure, Jessie F.	1876	Marsh, Eva M.	1873	Miller, Jennie A.	1873
McClure, Kate	1873	Marshall, Mary E.	1878	Miller, Lizzie A.	1871
McCormack, Sarah E.	1877	Marshall, Nellie R.	1873	Miller, Myra	1864
McCormick, Cyrus H. Jr.	1877	Marston, Thomas B.	1875	Milford, Laura M.	1878
McDonnell, Frances W.	1873	Mason, Alfred B.	1867	Mills, Luther Ladin	1865
McDonnell, Harriet A.M.	1864	Mason, Henry B.	1865	Miner, Louise	1861
McDougall, Mary	1865	Mason, Mary R. E.	1876	Miner, Adelaide	1872
McDowell, William J.	1872	Matthews, Fanny C.	1862	Miner, Carrie	1875
McElroy, Sarah J.	1874	Matz, Hermann L.	1876	Mixer, Mary A.	1879
McEvoy, Sarah	1871	Matz, Rudolph	1878	Mongomery, Blanche E.	1875
McFarland, Grace E.	1875	Maxfield, Florence M.	1879	Moore, Dora M.	1873
McGee, Dora A.	1868	Mayer, Benjamin S.	1871	Moore, Emily	1875
McGee, Georgianna	1872	Mayer, Levy, H.	1874	Moore, John	1859
McGovern, Anliza	1870	Mayhew, M. Etta	1879	Moore, M.	1860
McLaren, Fanny C.	1862	Meacham, Edna A.	1863	Morris, Rose W.	1873
McLean, Mary C.	1870	Mead, Hattie E.	1878	Morse, Mary C.	1874
McMahon, Mary F.	1875	Melick, Fannie M.	1867	Morton, Florence M. B.	1867
McMillan, Mercianne	1869	Melick, Frances M.	1862	Moss, William L.	1879
McMillan, Thomas C.	1871	Melvin, Lizzie F.	1872	Moulton, Charles F.	1845
McMillan, Marilla A.	1871	Mendens, Ellen C.	1862	Moulton, George M.	1868
McNiel, Annie	1876	Mendens, George H.	1860	Mullen, John T.	1863
McRoy, George G.	1871	Merrill, Georgiana W.	1877	Munger, Ella C.	1877
McRoy, Harry	1874	Merriman, Emily S.	1870	Munn, William	1860
McWilliams, Mary W.	1873	Merritt, George	1875	Murphy, Elizabeth M.	1879
Madden, H. Edgar	1875	Meyer, Jacob	1861	Myers, Sadie E.	1879
Madden, Mary E.	1876	Miller, Ada C.	1861		
Naylor, Charles W.	1876	Newton, Walter	1863	Nichols, Waldemar	1875
Neely, Henry R.	1876	Newell, Agnes M.	1878	Noble, Marion E.	1878
Nelson, Esther	1875	Nichols, Erastus A.	1860	Nourse, Mary E.	1868
Nelson, Seymour G.	1876	Nichols, George R.	1869		
Oakley, Carrie I.	1877	Oleott, Fannie M.	1870	Osgood, Anna A.	1865
Oakley, Horace S.	1879	Osborn, Fannie E.	1864	Owens, Joseph	1870
O'Connor, Mary L.	1872	Osborne, Lily A.	1876		
Packard, Mary E.	1866	Peacock, Robert	1859	Platt, Mary J.	1876
Paddock, Mary A.	1870	Pearce, Myron	1875	Porter, Allie M.	1866
Page, E. Cornelius	1860	Peck, Clarence I.	1860	Porter, Hattie	1876
Palmer, Carrie A.	1877	Peck, Ferdinand W.	1865	Powers, Caroline E.	1861
Parker, Edward R.	1865	Peck, Ethelbert W.	1876	Powers, Edward F.	1875
Parsons, Ella E.	1863	Peck, Hewson L.	1878	Pratt, Fannie A.	1871
Parsons, Frank A.	1863	Pepper, Mary E.	1874	Pratt, Phoebe B.	1877
Patterson, Raymond A.	1874	Perkins, Clara B.	1860	Prendergast, Margaret E.	1864
Patterson, Sarah A.	1870	Perkins, Nellie M.	1877	Price, Edward F.	1859
Patterson, Sheldon P.	1877	Phillips, Anna M.	1874	Prouty, Fannie M.	1863
Patton, Horace B.	1877	Pickering, Lizzie W.	1862	Pullen, Amanda E.	1869
Patton, Norman S.	1869	Piper, Charles E.	1876	Pullen, Mary	1873
Payne, Anna M.	1874	Pitney, Lucy R.	1867	Purer, Mary I.	1877
Payne, Walter D.	1872	Platt, Amelia M.	1868	Putnam, Albert C.	1876
Payne, William M.	1874	Platt, Ida	1879	Pyott, Jemima	1875
Rafferty, William C.	1875	Reynolds, Joseph S.	1861	Root, Charles T.	1868
Raymond, Fannie B.	1872	Richberg, Amelia M.	1868	Root, Florence	1877
Reese, Esther A.	1867	Richman, Lucetta	1875	Rosenfeld, Carrie	1864
Reid, Amelia S.	1871	Robinson, Annie N.	1873	Rosenthal, Minnie	1871
Reid, Clarence L.	1873	Robinson, Florence	1874	Ross, Howard	1877
Reid, Ella	1877	Robinson, Maria Maude	1876	Rubel, Ira W.	1877
Reid, Lewis F.	1871	Robinson, Mary E.	1876	Ruthenberg, Blanca L.	1879
Reynolds, Jennie E.	1873	Rogers, William G.	1873	Rutherford, John	1860
Reynolds, John M.	1875	Rollo, Jennie S.	1873	Ryder, Wilhelmina R.	1867
Salisbury, Alice E.	1865	Schuyler, Winfrid	1876	Sharp, Frances A.	1865
Saltonstall, Constance	1863	Schwab, Miriam	1879	Shaw, Julia H.	1872
Sanborn, Clara E.	1867	Seefeld, Imogene	1873	Shaw, Matie E.	1877
Sanborn, Janie S.	1873	Scott, William R.	1876	Sheldon, Ida M.	1876
Sauter, Charles J.	1862	Seville, Belle	1879	Sheppard, Samantha	1862
Sauter, O. Edward	1878	Scranton, Ada E.	1870	Shepperts, Mary Q.	1865
Sawyer, Charles V.	1878	Sedder, William M.	1861	Sherwood, S. Pauline	1876
Schade, William A.	1869	Seidham, John R.	1859	Shillestad, John	1878
Schjoldager, Bertha S.	1879	Seavey, Harry D.	1878	Shilman, Frances C.	1872
Schlesinger, Clara	1878	Seville, Lizzie	1870	Shoemaker, Emma T.	1870
Schoff, Charles H.	1877	Sexton, Austin O.	1872	Shoemaker, Lizzie I.	1874
Schuyler, Orielle	1876	Sexton, Joseph W.	1874	Shorey, Paul	1874

Magnire, Jennie	1879	McConville, Rose F. C.	1878	Meany, Emma	1878
Mahla, Minnie	1876	McCrea, Eva A.	1877	Merekle, Frida	1879
Maloney, Annie M.	1879	McDonald, Harry	1877	Meyers, Willis G.	1878
Martin, Clara T.	1876	McGrath, Katie	1876	Mourro, Lulu	1879
Mauran, Charles S.	1877	Metrew, Mary	1879	Morrison, Abbie W.	1878
Mayer, Grace A.	1877	McInerney, James H.	1878	Moses, Abby T.	1877
McAllister, Fannie	1877	McIntosh, Ida	1877	Munger, Julia I.	1877
McCammon, Anna	1878	McLain, William R.	1878	Mumster, Elizabeth	1878
McChesney, Thomas	1878	McRoy, Annie	1876	Murphy, Catherine	1876
Nash, Mollie	1877	Niehols, Adelia	1878	Nye, Nellie	1876
Neal, Charles A.	1878	Nichols, Amelia F.	1877		
Nelson, Annie M.	1878	Nutt, Henry C.	1879		
O'Brien, Stella J.	1876	O'Neil, Lizzie	1876	Oglesbee, Rollo B.	1877
O'Connor, Mary E.	1878	O'Neil, Maggie	1877		
Pearce, Frances M.	1877	Pike, Frank J.	1878	Powers, Maggie A.	1876
Perdue, Hannah	1876	Pollak, Flora	1879	Price, Minnie	1876
Pick, Paula	1879	Polley, Frank	1879	Price, Sophia	1879
Pierce, Cora B.	1878	Pool, Mary	1876	Purdy, Nellie E.	1877
Pierce, Henry N.	1878	Porter, George P.	1878		
Quine, Kate A.	1877				
Rapp, Katie	1877	Richman, May E.	1876	Roberts, Jessie	1877
Reid, Anna L.	1878	Richardson, Parthenia	1879	Rodatz, Agnes	1878
Reid, Jennie F.	1878	Riordan, Annie M.	1876	Root, May O.	1877
Reid, Lizzie W.	1877	Riordan, Stella T.	1877	Rosenberg, Mattie	1879
Reih, Ewart	1877	Robe, Eva'ne A.	1877	Rosenfeld, Jennie	1876
Reih, Louis	1878	Roberts, Hannah	1876	Rothschild, Belle	1878
Richardson, Maggie	1877	Roberts, Jennie	1877	Rova, Katy	1878
Sargeant, Charles H.	1879	Smart, Helen I.	1879	Stanley, Hattie C.	1877
Sawtelle, Ida M.	1878	Smith, Amelia	1876	Stevens, Mary H.	1876
Schoenberger, Charles	1876	Smith, George	1878	Stillwell, Ellen A.	1879
Schlesinger, Fannie	1879	Smith, Gertrude I.	1877	Stone, Ella E.	1876
Sexton, Katie M.	1879	Smith, Herbert S.	1877	Strader, Katy	1879
Shanahan, David	1879	Snow, Lottie I.	1876	Strader, Jacob E.	1876
Sherwin, Helen E.	1877	Sondheimer, Matilda	1878	Strader, Parrie	1879
Shorey, Mattie	1879	Sondheimer, Maxwen	1877	Summers, Martha E.	1879
Slocum, Alice M.	1878	Spaids, Susie E.	1879	Swartley, Ellen	1878
Slocum, Kate R.	1879	Sprague, Nellie	1879		
Smalliz, Matilda	1877	Squires, Clara M.	1877		
Tait, Carrie B.	1878	Thomas, Lida	1879	Trego, Fannie C.	1877
Tappan, Charelle B.	1877	Thorne, Leona L.	1876	Treston, Katie	1879
Taylor, Estelle	1879	Tiery, Julia E.	1879	Tucker, George T.	1878
Thayer, Cornelia	1878	Tisdall, Loring M.	1879	Tucker, Mary L.	1878
Thayer, Grace	1878	Titcomb, Alice	1879	Turner, Nellie	1879
Thomas, Helen	1877	Tracy, Alice F.	1877		
Ullman, Helen	1879	Umlauf, Effie	1879		
Vivian, George	1879				
Walbridge, Walter P.	1878	Weinschenk, Minnie	1879	Wilson, Carrie	1878
Walker, Alice	1879	Wendell, Celia	1878	Wilson, Emma A.	1878
Walker, Carrie	1878	Whalen, Annie M.	1876	Wilson, Hattie	1878
Walker, Emma	1878	Whedon, Lulu M.	1876	Widdett, Mary K.	1877
Walker, Gertrude D.	1878	Whitely, Emma	1877	Wishard, Florence	1878
Walker, Lillian	1879	Whipple, Herbert	1879	Witkowski, Tenie	1877
Wallach, John F.	1879	Whitty, Mary R.	1876	Wood, Clifford B.	1877
Wallace, Agnes	1877	Wiley, Sarah E.	1878	Wolf, James N.	1879
Ware, J. Herbert	1879	Willard, Hattie	1876	Wolf, Marguerite M.	1879
Ward, Katie A.	1878	Willdon, Henrietta	1878	Worland, Jennie	1879
Weed, Katie T.	1878	Williams, Minette E.	1878		
Weed, Katie T.	1877	Williams, Waldo A.	1878		
Ziegler, Solomon	1877				

WEST DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL.

The West Division High School was opened for the reception of pupils September, 1875, in charge of Mr. Ira S. Baker, the present Principal. The school is now located in the Skinner School building, at the corner of Aberdeen and Jackson Streets. It is expected that the building in process of erection for the accommodation of this High School, at the corner of Monroe and Morgan Streets, will be ready for occupancy about May 1st, 1880. It is hoped that the superior advantages afforded by a new, beautiful and well arranged building will materially increase the prosperity of the school.

The following are the names of the present and the former teachers of the School.

PRINCIPAL,
Ira S. Baker.

ASSISTANTS.

Joseph Y. Bergen, Jr.
William T. Belfield.
Carrie A. de Clercq.
J. Hamilton Farrar.
Franklin P. Fisk.
Emma A. Gosau.

Susan J. Gracee.
Fanny Hannan.
Mathilde Hessler.
David F. Hicks.
Gertrude V. Lord.

John K. Merrill.
Henry F. Munroe.
James Sullivan.
Caroline T. Warner.
Oliver S. Westcott.

The following is an alphabetical list of the Graduates of the West Division High School, with the dates of their graduation:

Adams, Mary T.	1878	Alt, Paulina	1879	Andrews, May	1877
Alexander, Lena	1879	Anderson, Carrie L.	1879	Ashton, Mary A.	1878
Allen, Jennie	1879	Andres, Alice E.	1879	Ashworth, Nellie F.	1876
Allen, Nellie	1878				
Bailey, Minnie P.	1878	Besley, Irving	1877	Bremner, Mollie A.	1878
Barrell, Addie Stevens	1879	Bews, Mary L.	1879	Brooks, Bryant B.	1878
Bates, Lizzie	1877	Bliss, Amelia S.	1879	Brooks, Eliza	1878
Beaumont, Hattie A.	1879	Boughan, John P.	1876	Brown, Cora	1877
Beek, Lizzie F.	1876	Boyd, J. M.	1878	Brown, Mary E.	1877
Bell, Addie	1879	Boynton, Nellie W.	1877	Brown, Maria	1879
Bell, Elida May	1877	Bradish, Anna	1879	Buckley, William	1878
Bellwood, Lottie	1879	Bradley, Gertrude	1879	Burdick, Mary Amelia	1877
Bengley, Aurelia	1876	Brady, M. Arabella	1878	Burns, Annie M.	1876
Benson, Bertha	1876	Bragg, Helen M.	1877	Burns, Mary	1876
Benson, Nellie	1879	Brant, Nettie C.	1877	Butts, Ida M.	1878
Besley, Bella	1878				
Cameron, Maggie	1878	Clark, Lottie C.	1878	Coulson, Sarah C.	1878
Campbell, Janie C.	1877	Clark, Maggie F.	1877	Coumcer, Mary	1877
Campbell, Mary B.	1877	Cockfield, Jennie	1878	Coyle, Nellie M.	1879
Carey, Susie A.	1876	Colby, Frances T.	1876	Crane, Elsie M.	1877
Carlin, Bridget	1879	Collins, Alice M.	1878	Crane, Olivia A.	1876
Carpenter, Josie E.	1878	Commons, James P.	1879	Cravens, Adaline	1878
Cassin, John William	1877	Connor, Eliza	1878	Cravens, Helen A.	1878
Cavanah, Katie M.	1877	Cook, Alice	1878	Croak, Maggie E.	1879
Chaffoux, Edward	1878	Corby, M. Frances	1879	Cronkhite, Hattie J.	1879
Christie, Emma E.	1877	Corby, Stella	1877	Cureton, Mary	1878
Clapp, Alice A.	1879	Costello, Ellen F.	1877	Cusack, Mareella	1879
Clark, Carrie Louise	1879				
Daley, Mamie E.	1879	Dillon, Lizzie M.	1878	Doty, Lizzie A.	1878
Daniels, H. S.	1879	Dodge, Mary S.	1876	Doubek, Minnie B.	1878
Darity, Grace L.	1877	Donoghue, Maggie	1879	Dove, Anate	1876
Davis, Mary A.	1876	Donoghue, Minnie A. E.	1876	Drake, Alice	1879
Davy, Lawrence J.	1876	Donovan, John A.	1879	Drake, Cora	1877
Davy, Nellie M.	1878	Dooley, Mary M.	1876	Dunn, Mary F.	1876
Deuis, Blanche A.	1879	Dorr, Hattie R.	1878	Dunning, Estelle	1878
Denninger, Caroline	1876	Doty, Bel C.	1878		
Eastman, Louisa T.	1877	Eisner, August W.	1879	Eustis, Selena A.	1876
Eaton, Edith O.	1879	English, Fannie J.	1879	Everett, Etta F.	1879
Eisendrath, Samson D.	1879				

Louise M. Jaeger	1879	Engenia F. Johnson	1877	Ella A. Jones	1876
Amelia Jampolis	1877	Sarah B. Johnson	1878	Belle F. Joy	1879
Keane, Mary	1878				
Ida L. Lamb	1879	Nellie G. Loomis	1877	Annie M. Lynde	1878
John Langan	1878	Mary Loughmey	1878	Mary A. A. Lynn	1879
Carrie L. Lawson	1876	William H. Lyman	1879		
M. Jennie Lewis	1876	Fannie E. Lynch	1878		
Annie T. McGeary	1878	Evelyn Matz	1879	Lizzie Mullin	1877
Patrick H. McGuire	1879	Charlotte A. Maxwell	1876	Emily C. Mullikin	1878
M. Nellie McKain	1878	Maria T. Meagher	1879	Joseph H. Murphy	1877
Maggie McKeon	1877	Kate T. Miller	1878	Lizzie M. Murphy	1877
Margaret A. Mahony	1878	Nellie T. Moroney	1878	Ella Murphy	1878
Meilda Marcuse	1878	Emma Mossenbaker	1877		
Marion H. Newell	1878	Lizzie A. Nicholson	1878		
Katie E. Oakey	1879	Ellen O'Connor	1878	Mary O'Malley	1878
Daniel O'Connor	1876	Kate O'Malley	1878		
Carrie F. Page	1877	Lizzie C. Patten	1879	Laura E. Porter	1878
Martha E. Page	1877	Lilian Phelps	1878	Mary M. Pryor	1879
Lillie E. Parantau	1879	Kate E. Philbin	1877	Charles A. H. Puscheck	1877
Mary A. Raggio	1878	Lavinia E. Ritter	1878	Julia Rosenthal	1877
Maggie Regan	1877	Elizabeth Robinson	1877	Bertha Rudolph	1876
Mary A. Reynolds	1877	Ada C. Rood	1877		
Nellie E. Scanlan	1879	Julia M. Sheridan	1877	Annie T. Spieler	1878
Pauline Schoen	1877	Ada Shipman	1877	G. Truefant Spilman	1878
William T. Schumann	1879	Marguerite A. Shirra	1879	Carrie Louise Sprague	1879
Margaret M. Shanley	1879	Jeanie M. Shufeldt	1877	Emily M. Stallwood	1877
Ida A. Shaver	1879	Joseph Skleba	1877	Stella J. Stewart	1877
William D. Sheahan	1879	Emma H. Smith	1878	Mary E. Sullivan	1879
George F. Taunter	1878	Mary E. Troyer	1877	Minnie P. Tyler	1876
Ella T. Taylor	1878				
May M. Vaughan	1879	Bertha Voigt	1878		
Charles E. Walker	1879	Maggie J. Walsh	1876	Belle Winton	1878
Jessie L. Wallace	1877	Mollie J. Walsh	1876	Robert F. Woelffer	1879
E. Kirtie Wallace	1877	W. Alban Week	1879		
Emilie M. Young	1877				

SOUTH DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL.

This School was organized in September, 1875, under the Principalship of Jeremiah Slocum, assisted by a corps of four Teachers, two of whom still remain in the positions to which they were then assigned.

There were enrolled during the first year 204 different pupils. The enrollment for 1878-79 was 323, making an increase of 119. The following teachers have been connected with the School:

PRINCIPAL.
Jeremiah Slocum.

Wm. T. Belfield.	Emilie H. Cook.	Maria J. Whipple.
James Sullivan.	Eliza R. Sunderland.	Eva C. Durbin.
Henry F. Munroe.	Harriet A. Stowell.	Sophia L. Cornienti.
Wm. M. Payne.	Alfred Kirk.	

The following is an alphabetical list of the Graduates of the South Division High School, with the dates of their graduation :

Adler, Celia	1879	Albee, Lou A.	1879	Andrews, Homer	1877
Altchison, Robert	1878	Alexander, Calvin	1879	Axtell, Mary R.	1878
Babeock, Fred H.	1877	Benner, Minnie	1879	Bragg, Carrie	1879
Bailey, Samuel G.	1879	Bevan, May D.	1878	Braum, Louisa	1877
Bartky, Johanna	1878	Birmingham, Mary F.	1877	Brenan, Kittie	1877
Barton, Olive	1879	Boggs, Theresa	1878	Brouse, Mattie	1877
Bassitt, Blanche	1878	Bonfield, Minnie	1878	Browe, Bridget	1879
Bell, Mary S.	1877	Bowland, Ida	1877	Brust, Louisa	1876
Bennett, Maude H.	1879	Boyer, Lillie K.	1878	Burdick, Cora	1879
Calkins, William L.	1878	Church, Dora E.	1879	Cowan, Minnie R.	1876
Canney, Alice B.	1876	Clancy, Frank	1878	Cowan, Susie	1879
Ca-nell, Ewart B.	1877	Clancy, Maggie A.	1878	Cragin, George A.	1878
Chaffee, Rosa A.	1879	Clark, Carrie	1879	Cross, Grace	1879
Chapin, Carrie	1876	Chilford, Angie J.	1877	Cross, Susie	1879
Chapman, Lonie B.	1879	Cone, Ida M.	1879	Crotty, Mary	1878
Chapin, Edward	1878	Cook, Amelia	1877	Crouch, Albert W.	1878
Chase, Clara L.	1878	Cook, Annie	1879	Crowe, Julia A.	1877
Christian, Cora E.	1878	Cooper, Sarah E.	1879	Crowe, Mary A.	1876
Church, Addie A.	1877	Corigan, Lizzie A.	1877	Cutbert, William	1876
Daly, Katy A.	1877	De-Graff, Josephine H.	1877	Drake, Lulu M.	1878
Danforth, Kittie	1878	Douglass, Helen	1878		
Day, Frank R.	1877	Doyle, Alfred	1876		
Eaton, Ella	1876	Ellison, Jennie	1879	Erwin, Emma A.	1878
Edwards, Anna H.	1878	Ely, Hattie E.	1879		
Fitch, Hattie P.	1877	Forsyth, Clark D.	1879	Fuller, Hattie M.	1877
Fletcher, Hattie	1878	Freiberger, Harriet	1877	Furlong, Hattie	1876
Flynn, Sarah A.	1878	Friedman, Emma	1878	Fuchs, Della M.	1879
Fontayne, Bertha	1879	Fuller, Harry B.	1876		
Gairns, Jeannette J.	1877	Gillett, Charles H.	1877	Goodman, Evaline	1879
Gale, Grace	1879	Gilmore, Hattie C.	1876	Goodridge, Lottie	1877
Gannon, Nellie	1879	Glen, Anne J.	1876	Gunning, Marcella	1878
Garnett, Eugene	1877	Goldberg, Julia	1878		
Gill, Rosa M.	1879	Goldman, Jennie	1878		
Hadley, Carrie E.	1877	Hayward, Emily G.	1878	Hickey, Maggie M.	1877
Hall, Benjamin E.	1879	Hayward, Tempie A.	1879	Holland, Alice C.	1878
Hail, William T.	1878	Hazard, Florence	1878	Hoffman, Andrew	1878
Hamen, Lettie A.	1877	Healy, Kittie J.	1879	Hoffman, Helen B.	1878
Hancock, George W.	1876	Hefter, Caesar	1878	Hood, Ada L.	1878
Harnett, Nellie E.	1878	Hefter, Celia	1879	Hopkins, George F.	1879
Hasbrouck, Sadie	1877	Hefter, Charles	1878	Howard, Carrie L.	1877
Havens, Nettie H.	1876	Hemness, Ella	1877	Howland, Lillie E.	1876
Hawkins, Fannie	1879	Herzog, Emma	1877	Hunt, George	1879
Hayden, Charles E.	1878	Hess, Louise T.	1878	Hutchinson, Estelle	1879
Hayden, Sarah	1878	Hess, William H.	1876		
Hayward, Allie E.	1878	Hickey, Lizzie C.	1877		
Irwin, Charles D.	1878				
Jackson, Edward	1877	Jones, Albert F.	1877	Jones, Frank	1879
Jones, Margaretta G.	1878				
Kaub, George	1877	Kerrigan, Katy	1877	Kohn, Harry	1879
Kavanagh, Mary	1879	Kessler, George B.	1879	Kohn, Tessie	1878
Kellogg, E. Louise	1878	King, Kittie	1877		
Kerne, Josie	1876	King, Mary E.	1879		
Larned, Mary	1877	Lincoln, Jennie	1878	Lowenstein, Rose	1878
Lawrence, William L.	1878	Lipman, Clara	1879	Lydon, William	1879
Lawson, Florence	1879	Lipman, Hannah	1878	Lyons, Maggie	1879
Lawson, Jeannette	1878	Lombard, Katy	1877	Lyons, Sarah M.	1778
Leland, Edward F.	1878	Lowenstein, Helen	1878		
Lennon, Bridget T.	1876	Lowenthal, Julia B.	1878		

Shourds, Lazell D.	1874	Smith, J. Dunlop	1876	Stevens, Harry S.	1868
Sibley, John B.	1879	Smith, Mary H.	1873	Stevens, Minnie E.	1875
Siebert, Ida M.	1876	Smit, Nora B.	1873	Stewart, E. Daisy	1878
Silverman, Hannah	1863	Smith, Samuel H.	1867	Stewart, Emma	1876
Simons, A. Belle	1873	Snowhook, Patrick W.	1864	Stoddard, Irene E.	1871
Simons, James J.	1876	Southard, Ida C.	1879	Stone, Carrie C.	1874
Simpson, Margaret S.	1863	Spencer, Mary L.	1868	Stone, Carrie R.	1874
Sinclair, Charles E.	1860	Spilman, Mary R.	1867	Stone, George N.	1873
Sinclair, Minnie G.	1874	Spooner, M. Lucie	1874	Stone, Homer F.	1874
Sisson, Jennie W.	1872	Spratt, Jennie	1872	Stone, Ormond	1867
Skaats, Laura N. E.	1867	Stahl, Lucy F.	1877	Stow, Charles M.	1860
Skeer, Clara C.	1873	Stambaugh, Calvin J.	1868	Strasburger, John B.	1878
Skeer, Kate N.	1873	Stamposki, Carroll H.	1878	Straus, Simeon	1872
Skinner, John B.	1878	Stanley, Mattie W.	1867	Strickland, Jennie	1873
Slee, Jessie L.	1863	Stapleton, Fannie	1874	Stubbs, Corinne	1869
Small, Mary	1870	Staring, Mason B.	1877	Sullivan, Mary C.	1875
Smeeth, Helen	1873	Stearns, Nellie M.	1871	Sumner, Harriet E.	1861
Smeeth, Julia E.	1871	Steele, Julius	1869	Sutcliffe, Edgar C.	1873
Smith, Fannie R.	1876	Steele, William K.	1873	Sweet, Annie	1878
Smith, Helen F.	1871	Stelling, Louise C.	1864	Swift, Josephine	1879
Smith, Isabella M.	1865	Stevens, Frank K.	1870	Synon, Mary J.	1862
Taylor, William A.	1872	Throop, George	1859	Trimingham, Louise J.	1873
Teare, Esther H.	1869	Throop, Martha	1861	True, Albert W.	1876
Teare, Louise	1877	Throop, Minnie L.	1870	True, Charles J.	1876
Temple, Isabella F.	1877	Throop, William	1859	Tullis, Alice B.	1869
Templeton, Hannah	1873	Tiffany, Kittie M.	1871	Turner, Charles W.	1869
Terry, H. Imogen	1874	Tilton, Annie M.	1878	Turner, Ella B.	1869
Thacher, Clara E.	1861	Tipple, Sarah	1867	Turner, George E.	1862
Thatcher, George L.	1866	Titsworth, Rebecca S.	1869	Turner, Nettie P.	1875
Thomas, Edit J.	1867	Tobey, Nellie M.	1865	Tustin, Annie M.	1871
Thompson, Belle O.	1879	Toner, Ella E.	1878	Tustin, Emma P.	1874
Thompson, Florence J.	1875	Tower, Hattie M.	1878	Tustin, Lizzie R.	1872
Thompson, Julia	1872	Trimingham, Julia S.	1865		
Unna, Flora	1869	Unna, Henrietta	1872		
Vance, Frances M.	1875	Vaughan, J. Charles	1872	VonHorn, Augusta	1873
Vanzwol, A. Henry	1859	Vaupell, George H.	1876		
Vanhan, Addie M.	1878	Vernon, Willett M.	1863		
Wait, Emma B.	1872	White, Ella A.	1869	Williamson, Nevada A.	1871
Wait, Marshall	1864	White, Josephine L.	1876	Willis, E. win J.	1879
Waldo, John B.	1879	White, Katie	1875	Willson, George W.	1860
Walker, Edwin	1869	White, Mary A.	1875	Wilsey, Ada C.	1872
Walker, William B.	1862	White, William H.	1875	Wilson, Agnes	1873
Walsh, Katie M.	1871	Whitehead, Caroline M.	1861	Wilson, Anna M.	1877
Ward, Mamie A.	1879	Whitehead, Jane E.	1864	Wilson, Henry B.	1878
Warne, Mida D.	1870	Whitehead, William M.	1868	Witson, John C.	1875
Warrington, William H.	1861	Whitman, Clara M.	1874	Wilson, Sophia R.	1866
Webster, Eva	1875	Whitman, Mary R.	1877	Wiltberger, Charles L.	1861
Weed, Paul	1879	Whitney, Eugene W.	1871	Winans, Frank E.	1872
Wehrli, Mena C.	1870	Whitney, Fannie	1875	Wing, Thomas W.	1874
Wells, Annie L.	1875	Whittemore, Clara E.	1873	Wingrave, M. Grace	1865
Wells, Ebenezer H.	1876	Wiegans, Mary S.	1879	Winkelman, Prudy K.	1873
Wells, Frances B.	1877	Wight, Ambrose S.	1863	Wolf, Albert H.	1872
Wells, Frederick L.	1879	Wilce, Emeline A.	1870	Wolf, Henry M.	1878
Wells, Jennie	1860	Wilcox, Jennie A.	1879	Wood, Benjamin F.	1872
Wells, Lizzie S.	1865	Wilkins, Mary	1869	Wood, Nellie	1871
Wells, Lydia N.	1871	Willard, Charles D.	1879	Woodbridge, John	1869
Westworth, Sarah G.	1874	Willard, Isabella J.	1863	Woodruff, Ella A.	1866
Wernberg, Marie Therese	1878	Willard, John H.	1876	Woods, Maggie E.	1873
Wert, Fannie E.	1873	Willard, Joseph H.	1861	Woolley, Stella S.	1876
Wert, Julia	1869	Willard, Katie M.	1866	Wright, Fannie C.	1875
Wert, Minnie E.	1876	Willard, Monroe L.	1871	Wright, Isabella	1879
Wheeler, Belle J.	1877	Willard, Susan M.	1861	Wright, Sarah C.	1860
Wheeler, Cora E.	1875	Willden, John E. G.	1871	Wurts, Albert S.	1860
Wheeler, Mary W.	1875	Williams, Edward M.	1859	Wurts, Fanny	1859
Wheeler, Nellie M.	1876	Williams, Sarah M.	1872		
Young, Emilie M.	1870	Young, Hugh C.	1860	Young, William W.	1868

NORTH DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL.

The North Division High School was organized in September, 1875, in the Sheldon School building. Francis Hanford, at that time Assistant Superintendent of Schools, being elected principal, Miss Anna M. Byrne, assistant, Mrs. Sophia Cornienti, teacher of German. The first class was graduated June 23, 1876, consisting of pupils who had been members of the "High School Class" of the preceding year, which was merged into the North Division High School.

In September, 1877, the Latin language was added to the list of studies, pupils being permitted to pursue the English studies of the Course, and either Latin or German.

The following named teachers have been connected with the School:

PRINCIPALS.

Francis Hanford.
September, 1875, to June, 1876.

Henry H. Belfield.
September, 1876, to date.

ASSISTANTS.

Anna M. Byrne.
Sophia Cornienti.
Lizzie N. Cutler.
Eva C. Durbin.

James W. Larimore.
Caroline H. Merriek.
Thomas O'Mahony.
Mathilde Smith.

Lora A. Stimpson.
Emma A. Stowell.
Ann E. Winchell.

The following is an alphabetical list of the Graduates of the North Division High School, with the dates of their graduation:

Mary Abbott	1879	Walter H. Allport	1879	Jennie S. Atwater	1876
Victoria C. Adams	1877	Jennie Anderson	1878	Georgiana M. Austin	1877
Ida M. Allen	1877	Emma Anderson	1879	Fred P. Austin	1878
Emma Baer	1878	Mary A. Bond	1878	Nettie G. Buck	1878
Fred S. Baker	1876	Belle Booth	1878	Lynora L. Buckley	1877
Elvira M. Barclay	1878	Louisa Borne	1878	Catharine A. Buckley	1879
Annie E. Beedin	1878	Kate M. J. Bowen	1877	William L. Bush	1878
Grace Beryson	1878	Sarah Brechbill	1878	Belle L. Bush	1878
Margie E. Blaisdell	1877	Robert T. Brewer	1879		
Harry B. Bogg	1878	Rosalie Bross	1878		
Susie O. Canavin	1877	Minnie A. Clancy	1879	Maggie A. Cook	1877
Abbie A. Cannon	1876	Kittie D. Clark	1879	Ella J. Cooper	1877
Teresa A. Cannon	1876	Abraham Cohen	1877	Katie A. Corey	1879
Thomas H. Cannon	1879	Rosanna Conley	1877	Louisa A. Craig	1878
Charles J. Carlson	1877	Passie C. Conley	1879	Sara L. Cunningham	1879
Joanna Clancy	1877	William H. Cook	1876	Louisa A. Cushing	1877
Gertrude E. Daniels	1879	Anna S. Dawson	1876	Kate Donegan	1878
Minnie E. Darrah	1877	Agnes E. Dew	1879	Theresa C. Donoghue	1879
Jennie Davison	1879	Nellie V. Dixon	1876	Julia A. Dundon	1879
Jessie R. Davison	1879				
Sarah J. Eaton	1876	Fred E. Eldred	1877	Lawrence M. Emis	1877
Fannie E. Elder	1878	Willard Elmendorf	1878		
Jessie E. Fergus	1877	Joanna E. Foley	1877	Emit H. Frommann	1877
Mabel W. Fernald	1878	Della L. Foskett	1876	Hattie E. Fuller	1878
Louise E. Fernow	1879	Emma M. A. Frommann	1876		
Mary Lois Gage	1877	Mary A. Gibbons	1876	Adolph G. Goebel	1879
Anna Galbraith	1877	John M. Gibbons	1878	Annie C. Goggins	1878
Sarah A. Gavin	1876	Florence C. Gill	1878	Millie A. Goodsmith	1879
Carrie L. Gettleson	1879	Lizzie E. Glickauf	1879	Louise C. Goss	1879
Sarah E. Garrity	1878	Estella S. Gobel	1878	Mary E. Gregg	1877
L. Susie Hack	1879	Emma Heller	1879	Minna Heuermann	1879
Michael E. Hally	1878	Nellie F. Henderson	1879	Jessie Hibbard	1878
Harry R. Hamilton	1878	Carrie Hennssey	1878	Hattie S. Higgins	1878
Eva A. Harland	1877	Sadie Hennessey	1878	Annie Higgins	1879
Agnes Harris	1878	Mary A. Hennigan	1879	Joanna B. Hogan	1879
Lizzie Hayde	1877	Emma J. A. Heuermann	1878	Hattie M. Horner	1879

Fallon, Maggie	1878	Fisher, Maggie A.	1876	Flynn, Anna Laurette	1879
Farnsworth, Cora A.	1878	Fisher, Ottile L.	1876	Ford, Katie E.	1877
Farrell, Annie B.	1879	Fisher, Mary A.	1877	Francy, Mary E.	1877
Farson, Nora M.	1879	Fitch, Walter M.	1879	Freund, Belle M.	1876
Ferguson, Alexander H.	1878	Fitzgerald, Sarah E.	1877	Frisbie, Emilie B.	1879
Ferguson, Kate	1877	Fitzpatrick, Lizzie E.	1879	Fullerton, Kittie S.	1877
Finney, Walter A.	1876	Fleming, Mary E.	1878	Fullerton, Mamie G.	1878
Gardner, Eleanor	1879	Giffney, Nellie S.	1877	Goodwillie, Carrie G.	1878
Gardner, Sarah	1879	Giles, Nellie E.	1879	Grannau, Maggie M.	1878
Garrett, Emma H.	1878	Gils, Henry G.	1877	Green, Carrie Maud	1879
Gault, Benjamin F.	1877	Gittleson, Frank A.	1876	Green, William C.	1877
Gavin, Louise B.	1877	Glaser, Rosalie	1877	Glegg, Martha	1878
Gee, Frances M.	1879	Goldstein, Fannie	1877	Guphill, Nellie A.	1879
Gibbons, Mary Angela	1876	Go ddind, Edward J.	1877	Guthrie, Maggie O.	1878
Giff, Emilie E.	1879	Goodman, Laura L.	1878	Guthrie, Maggie	1879
Hague, Mary A.	1877	Heath, Ernest W.	1876	Hohmann, Lizzie	1879
Hall, Maria E.	1877	Hedenberg, Cecilia	1877	Holmes, Louis	1879
Hamlin, Harry L.	1878	Hedenberg, Cherrill	1877	Holmes, Nellie S.	1877
Hammersey, Mary E.	1879	Hefter, Hagar	1878	Homan, Carrie	1879
Hancox, Stephen W.	1878	Heggem, Anna B.	1879	Hood, Emma J.	1877
Hanna, Roberta	1879	Hennung, Mary D.	1879	Hornstein, Leon	1877
Hannah, Julia	1879	Henry, May G.	1879	Hoskins, William	1878
Hanson, Kate	1879	Herrick, Charles	1878	Howe, James H.	1876
Hardy, Fanny W.	1877	Hestand, Addie E.	1879	Howland, Grace	1877
Harkin, Mary	1879	Hiestand, Emma L.	1876	Hudson, Isabella E.	1876
Hawkins, Amanda W.	1876	Higley, Henrietta S.	1876	Huling, Alice A.	1879
Hawkinson, Nellie	1878	Hilands, Flora E.	1879	Humble, Emily Belle	1878
Hawley, Minnie E.	1878	Hill, Ed. P.	1879	Hussard, William S.	1876
Hayes, Mary E.	1879	Hill, Minnie E.	1879	Hutchins, Alice A.	1878
Hayes, Sarah J.	1876	Hinchman, Emma J.	1876	Hutchinson, Douglas W.	1877
Hazen, Minnie	1877	Hogan, Alice A.	1876		
Ingraham, Edward D.	1878	Irwin, William E.	1879	Iverson, William	1879
Jacobs, Orpha	1876	Jewett, Carrie M.	1878	Justi, Lizzie	1877
Jennings, M. Imogene	1877	Johnson, Anna A.	1879		
Kain, Mary	1878	Kidston, Jennie B.	1878	Kleiz, Sena	1876
Keegan, Mary A.	1879	Kimball, Clarence B.	1878	Kneudson, Ida L.	1878
Kemp, Belle L.	1878	Kinsley, Mary A.	1876	Koener, Carrie	1877
Kemp, Lizzie H.	1879	Kinney, Bell E.	1877	Koester, George F.	1878
Kemp, Minnie	1877	Kinney, Hattie L.	1877	Kohler, George	1876
Kessell, Mary E.	1879	Kinsey, Florence	1877	Kreis, Adolph	1876
La Monte, May	1878	Ledden, Minnie A.	1879	Livingston, John C.	1877
Lane, Nellie L.	1877	Lee, Dena M.	1876	Loneragan, Clara	1879
Lantry, Emma L.	1879	Lemon, Addie	1879	Long, Annie E.	1878
Law, Nellie L.	1877	Leonard, Jennie	1877	Long, Florence	1878
Law, Sadie H.	1879	Letz, Emma M.	1877	Lovejoy, Hattie E.	1878
Ledden, Helen C.	1877	Lewis, Lester W.	1877	Lynan, Lottie	1878
MacDonald, Belle H.	1878	McCollum, Maggie B.	1879	Meyer, Dora	1878
Mackey, Nellie	1878	McDonough, Alice C.	1879	Michaels, Fannie D.	1877
Madden, Mary L.	1877	McElroy, Alice M.	1879	Miksch, Flora M.	1878
Magee, Belle L.	1879	McFadden, Carrie E.	1877	Miller, Charles Henry	1877
Magee, Marion E.	1879	McFarland, Fred W.	1876	Miller, Fannie N.	1877
Magnus, Emma C.	1879	McGarty, Kate B.	1878	Miller, Fannie S.	1879
Maloney, Nellie	1879	McIntyre, Minnie E.	1877	Miller, Louisa B. E.	1877
Manning, Hanora E.	1877	McLean, Agnes	1876	Mills, Cora E.	1879
Manning, Mary E.	1876	McLeish, Lily A.	1879	Mole, Frances Elizabeth	1879
Marks, Matilda M.	1876	McMahon, Mary	1879	Monroe, William F.	1876
Maroney, Mary T.	1879	McManus, Lizzie L.	1879	Mooney, Nellie V.	1877
Mason, Josie H.	1877	McNally, Alice S.	1877	Moore, Alexia G.	1878
Mason, Robert	1878	McWade, John E.	1877	Morehouse, Louise C.	1877
Masters, Miltie	1876	Meads, Jennie E.	1876	Morgan, M. Dora	1877
Masterson, Mary A.	1879	Mear, Belle M.	1876	Morris, Sidney L.	1879
Mathews, Kate I.	1878	Meckling, Carrie L.	1879	Morse, Ida A.	1879
McCam, Lottie	1879	McEver, John	1877	Moser, Mary O.	1879
McCam, Minnie	1878	Meriam, Alice L.	1877	Mullin, Ambrose P.	1879
McCarthy, Julia	1879	McRimman, Mae E.	1878	Mullin, William F. J.	1877
McCarthy, Mary A.	1878	Metzger, Margaret C.	1879	Murphy, Teresa M.	1876
McCauley, Ella W.	1879				
Nelson, Carrie A.	1876	Nickson, Maggie L.	1877	Norton, Lawrence A.	1878
Newcomb, George E.	1879	Noll, Augusta E.	1877	Nottelmann, Emily	1879
Nichols, Celia	1879				

O'Brien, Minnie T.	1879	Ormsbee, Jennie A.	1879	Ott, Iva L.	1879
O'Leary, Michael J.	1879	Orton, Alice G.	1878	Ottaway, Alice	1879
Olson, Albertina J.	1878	Orion, Frances B.	1877		
Page, Ella L.	1879	Paul, Jennie M.	1879	Perrizo, Lillie M.	1878
Page, Hannah E.	1877	Paulk, Lillie E.	1877	Peterman, John L.	1878
Page, Mary J.	1878	Peacock, Alice M.	1879	Pierce, Gerald A.	1879
Parker, Nellie E.	1879	Peacock, Lizzie A.	1876	Pike, Alice	1879
Patek, Edward J.	1877	Peacock, Maggie J.	1876	Pratt, Zoe	1878
Patterson, Jeanie St. Clair	1879	Pearson, Edward	1879	Tredergast, Lizzie C.	1879
Patterson, Lizzie M.	1879	Peck, Edward S.	1879	Pugh, M. Lulu	1877
Raffen, Aggie	1878	Robinson, Adelia E.	1876	Rooks, Emily S.	1878
Ragatz, Lydia	1877	Roche, Katie M.	1878	Rounds, Mary P.	1878
Reynolds, Emma D.	1878	Roeder, Ida L.	1877	Roundy, Frank C.	1878
Richardson, Clara M.	1878	Rogers, Nellie M.	1879	Rudolph, Eugenie	1879
Risley, Emma F.	1877	Rogerson, Edward J.	1877	Rutherford, May Eloise	1878
Robertson, Christine W.	1876	Rommeiss, Pauline J.	1877	Ryan, Joanna E.	1877
Samborn, Ida L.	1878	Shoyer, Miriam L.	1876	Spriggs, John E.	1878
Sandford, Charles E.	1877	Silvius, Hannah T.	1879	Staubard, Frank D.	1877
Sandridge, Cassandra M.	1879	Simmons, Emily	1877	Stapley, Fannie E.	1878
Schiff, Hannah	1876	Simpson, Mary L.	1878	Starks, Frantie E.	1878
Schimmel, Hanna	1879	Sinnett, Richard J.	1876	Starrett, Lizzie H.	1876
Schlosser, Alice H.	1878	Skorazinska, Natalie H.	1878	Stettman, Lillie	1879
Schock, Amelia M. L.	1876	Smale, Bessie T.	1879	Stettman, Maria M.	1876
Schrader, Willie E.	1879	Smith, Eliza	1876	Stevens, Susie C.	1876
Seifried, William H.	1879	Smith, Fred W.	1876	Stewart, Minnie M.	1877
Shanley, Jane F.	1876	Smith, Mina A.	1879	Stewart, William F.	1876
Sharp, Isabel	1879	Smyth, Lizzie A.	1877	Stinson, Ella W.	1877
Shawcross, Nellie	1878	Snyder, Alice E.	1877	Storer, Hattie M.	1879
Sheldon, Minnie L.	1879	Soelke, Henry C.	1879	Storey, Kittie B. C.	1879
Sherburne, Clara C.	1879	Sollitt, Fannie E.	1877	Strunk, J. Frank	1877
Sherris, Walter	1879	Spallford, Lettie M.	1877	Sweeney, Emma	1878
Shields, Dora Adelle	1877	Speight, Adelaide	1877	Swift, Emma L.	1877
Shipman, Minnie C.	1878	Spiegel, Hattie V.	1879	Swanson, Annie	1878
Talcott, W. O.	1877	Tobias, Mary J.	1878	Tnohy, Mary L.	1878
Tapper, Marcia	1879	Tomblin, Minnie Helen	1879	Turnbull, Alex H.	1877
Thayer, Willard H.	1878	Tonner, Minnie	1878	Turtle, Julia M.	1876
Thompson, Clara M.	1877	Town, Amelia	1879	Twobig, Mamie E. A.	1879
Thorson, Hannah	1876	Trichka, Mary A.	1877	Tyson, Frank C.	1877
Tilton, Alice J.	1879	Tucker, Charles W.	1879		
Van Meenen, Josie E.	1879	Van Noss, Clara M.	1878	Verity, William S.	1878
Waggoner, Mary F.	1879	Watts, George C.	1877	Wilcox, Martha R.	1877
Walker, Annie	1879	Weber, Samuel L.	1877	Williams, Jane Edwards	1878
Walker, Emilie S.	1877	Welch, Channing	1878	Williams, Sara E.	1877
Wallenburg, Laura	1879	Welch, Mattie T.	1879	Willson, Lettie	1879
Walsh, Louise J. A.	1876	Wells, Fred A.	1877	Wilson, Kate	1876
Walsh, Mary Alice	1877	Wentworth, F. C.	1877	Winkler, Emma Minnie	1877
Walsh, Nellie E.	1879	Wheaton, Alice A.	1876	Winsup, Imogene B.	1877
Walsh, Sara F.	1878	Wheaton, Charles F.	1876	Winter, George D.	1878
Walthers, Arthur	1878	Wheelock, Hattie J.	1876	Wood, Nettie B.	1877
Ward, Mamie A.	1877	White, Josephine M.	1876	Wood, George A.	1876
Ware, Elmer R.	1879	Whitehead, Agnes	1879	Wood, George A.	1878
Wardhurst, Lizzie	1879	Wicker, George	1879	Worth, Sarah A.	1877
Watkins, Nellie	1878	Wilbur, Anne E.	1876	Wright, George A.	1877
Watson, Millie M.	1878	Wilcox, Marie Helen	1877	Wright, George A.	1877
Vondale, Annie	1876				
Zimmerman, Annetta T.	1876				

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School was established as a Department of the High School at the time of its opening, in the Fall of 1856. Its purpose was to prepare young ladies, residents of the city, for successful teaching in our Public Schools.

The Normal Department was made an Independent School in 1871, and so continued till 1876, when it resumed its former relation to the High School. During the early years of the school, its membership was small; but as the public schools increased in number, the membership of the Normal increased in a corresponding ratio.

For several years after the organization of the High School, the Normal Course of two years was largely academic; after the organization of the School of Practice, the instruction became more professional in its character, and prior to the suspension of the School, no instruction but such as pertained directly to school work was given.

From the establishment of the High School in 1856, till the Normal Department became an Independent School in 1871, the examinations for admission to the Normal were identical with those for admission to the Academic Department. From September, 1870, till the suspension of the Normal Department in June, 1877, applicants for admission were required to pass a special examination. After the organization of the Division High Schools in 1875, examinations for admission to the Normal School were discontinued, and all graduates of the High Schools were entitled to membership.

The School of Practice was organized as a part of the Normal School in January, 1866, to afford its members an opportunity to engage in the actual work of school discipline and instruction before graduation. It embraced at first two rooms in the adjacent Scammon School building. Subsequently the original number of rooms used for the practice work of the Normal was doubled. The Practice School was a most useful appendage of the Normal, and contributed largely to the successful teaching of its graduates in the public schools of the city.

The first graduating class of the Normal consisted of *one* pupil, the last class of *ninety-one*.

The following tabular statement shows the number examined and admitted to the School from the time it became an Independent School, till its suspension in the year 1877, also the Average Membership each year, and the number of Graduates:

Date of Examination.	Number Examined.	Number Admitted.	Average Daily Membership.	Number of Graduates.
June, 1872	68	58	63	24
December, 1872	14	7	.....	15
June, 1873	69	41	92	20
December, 1873 .....	.....	20	.....	5
June, 1874	87	75	116	35
December, 1874	17	3	.....	16
June, 1875	131	64	141	35
December, 1875 .....	.....	.....	.....	21
June, 1876 .....	.....	.....	91	44
December, 1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	25
June, 1877 .....	.....	.....	.....	91

67

PRINCIPALS.

Edward C. Delano,

From September, 1857, to June, 1877.

ASSISTANTS.

Gertrude V. Lord.
Carrie A. de Clereq.

Susan Payne.
Mary A. Lewis.

Atwater, Emma J.	1864	Anderson, Jennie S.	1864	Ashworth, Nellie F.	1877
Atwater, Jennie F.	1877	Allen, Jennie	1869	Armstrong, Henrietta	1862
Amesbury, Anna M.	1864	Allison, Mary L.	1872	Ayers, Lillie G.	1876
Anderson, Augusta E.	1864	Aspinwall, Caroline S.	1863		

Bailey, Lizzie A.	1867	Beardsley, Ruth	1871	Brooks, Emma	1861
Baker, Mattie J.	1870	Beck, Lizzie F.	1877	Brooks, Sarah A.	1864
Ball, Mary A.	1872	Bengley, Aurelia	1877	Brown, Marion	1876
Bankson, P. Addie	1866	Benson, Bertha	1877	Buchanan, Sarah J.	1861
Barnard, Abree S.	1872	Benson, Frances E.	1876	Buchanan, Mary	1865
Barnard, Mary E.	1873	Bergh, Marie S.	1868	Bundy, Ada	1874
Barnard, Mattie A.	1875	Bevans, Alice	1870	Burcky, Louise	1867
Barnet, Isabella M.	1869	Brennard, Minnie M.	1873	Burns, Annie M.	1877
Barker, Sarah A.	1868	Bigelow, Mattie C.	1872	Burns, Maggie	1866
Banyon, Julia	1863	Bird, Martha J.	1869	Burns, Mary E.	1877
Bates, Alice S.	1866	Bliss, Emeline N.	1860	Burgess, Agnes D.	1869
Bates, Maggie C.	1869	Briggs, Mattie A.	1863	Burke, Margaret	1873
Blanks, Louisa C.	1871	Briggs, Ida M.	1875	Burrows, Sarah	1875
Blauks, Emma K.	1876	Brine, Emily E.	1871	Butler, Adella E.	1864
Bracken, Emma A.	1873	Bond, Ellen M.	1874	Brust, Louisa	1877
Bradley, Emma A.	1865	Boring, Laura J.	1865	Bryan, Kattie E.	1876
Brumard, Ella	1867	Boughnan, Mary J. W.	1876	Gyngton, Lottie E.	1865
Beach, Emily L.	1860	Boyce, Eliza C.	1858		

Cadwell, Caroline	1859	Clark, Mary	1860	Compton, Annie M.	1875
Caldwell, Anne J.	1872	Crane, Emma E.	1875	Comstock, Mary E.	1862
Campbell, Eliza J.	1869	Crane, Olivia A.	1877	Cook, Anna A.	1868
Campbell, Mary	1872	Craven, Anna	1872	Coxley, Mary A.	1875
Cannon, Maggie P.	1874	Crawford, Arvilla	1861	Conway, Kate B.	1876
Cannon, Abbie A.	1877	Crawford, Lizzie	1866	Coombs, Eliza J.	1862
Cannon, Theresa A.	1877	Creswell, Mary J.	1859	Cooper, Kate E.	1876
Cannoy, Alice B.	1877	Creswell, Anna K.	1868	Cooper, Flora W.	1874
Carlsie, Emily L.	1871	Christiau, Elizabeth A.	1872	Coss, Frederika E.	1864
Carey, Susie A.	1877	Christiau, Katie J.	1874	Coss, Bertha J.	1868
Carpenter, Mary E.	1862	Clingman, Kate	1862	Costello, Maria L.	1868
Carter, F. Ellen	1861	Cobb, Ellen A.	1865	Couch, Mary W.	1874
Carabine, Hannah R.	1876	Cockfield, Agnes	1875	Cowan, Kate	1873
Casey, Maggie I.	1875	Coe, Amelia S.	1866	Crowe, Mary A.	1877
Caster, Loma E.	1863	Coe, Clara B.	1871	Culver, Jane	1863
Cavanah, Lizzie A.	1874	Coee, Lizzie	1873	Cunningham, Theresa E.	1876
Chackfield, Georgiana	1876	Cole, Elizabeth	1863	Curl, Mary A.	1872
Chambers, Rosa	1871	Cole, Ella C.	1870	Cusack, Nellie	1876
Chanin, Carrie E.	1877	Cole, Gertrude O.	1870		

Dalton, Kate	1872	Dickson, Nellie L.	1866	Dorsett, Ada	1863
Danmiers, Cecilia	1871	Dillon, Katie E.	1876	Dougall, Jane	1865
Danforth, Mary E.	1871	Dinet, Josephine A.	1862	Dowe, Annie	1877
Davis, Julia M.	1863	Dixon, Nellie V.	1877	Do Four, Agnes	1868
Davis, Mary A.	1877	Dodge, Azubah T.	1863	Dunn, Mary F.	1877
Dawson, Anna S.	1877	Dodge, Mary S.	1867	Dupuy, Virginia T.	1863
Drake, Sarah E.	1864	Donoghue, Minnie A. E.	1877	Dupuy, Henrietta	1874
De Golyer, Lorena	1871	Dooley, Mary M.	1877		

Eaton, Sarah J.	1877	Edwards, Carrie L.	1855	Eckstorm, Sophie A.	1876
Edwards, Susie A.	1867	Evans, Mary A.	1863	Eustis, Selena A.	1877
Edwards, Carrie J.	1868	Enright, Bridget A.	1867		

Fallon, Celia S.	1876	Fenimore, May A.	1876	Frisbie, Helen M.	1875
Fairman, Jennie	1866	Freund, Belle M.	1877	Foley, Joanna E.	1874
Farr, Emma J.	1864	Fitz, Mary	1876	Fora, Sarah J.	1873
Farrell, Elizabeth G.	1863	Fisher, Maggie A.	1877	Fortune, Maggie F.	1875
Favor, Adelaide	1866	Fisher, Ottilie L.	1877	Fox, Jeannie L.	1875
Flagg, N. Ella	1862	Fitzgerald, Joanna A.	1872	Fronman, Emma M. A.	1877
Flagg, Sarah O.	1862	Fitzgerald, Lizzie M.	1873	Fullerton, Marion S.	1874
Flavel, Lizzie	1867	Fitzgerald, Mary E.	1875	Furnald, Mary E.	1866
Fenimore, Emma B.	1868	Fitzsimmons, Mary E. J.	1874		
Gaffney, Judith A.	1860	Green, Flora E.	1867	Goold, S. Augusta	1860
Gaffney, Mary E.	1864	Greene, Mary	1873	Goold, Evaline	1873
Galvin, Nellie M.	1873	Gibbons, Mary Angela	1877	Goold, Isabel F.	1877
Garrison, Avi E.	1874	Gibbons, Mary Althea	1877	Gould, Eda E.	1868
Garrison, Florence N.	1876	Gilmore, Celia M.	1871	Gosselin, Rebecca	1860
Gavin, Sarah	1877	Gimner, Fredrika W.	1868	Gubbins, Maggie M.	1870
Gaylord, Carrie T.	1872	Griffing, Georgia W.	1866	Gubbins, Annie E.	1875
Gleim, Annie J.	1877	Griffing, Adelaide A.	1871	Gurney, Alice K.	1872
Green, Mary D.	1863	Groggin, Maggie L.	1875	Guth, Theresa M.	1868
Halket, Maggie	1871	Harvey, Mattie A.	1875	Hiesland, Emma L.	1875
Halket, Belle M.	1873	Hawkinson, Amanda W.	1877	Higley, Henrietta S.	1877
Hamblin, Martha E.	1876	Hayes, Sarah J.	1877	Hilton, Eva E.	1875
Hambrook, Hattie J.	1876	Hatch, Lizzie T.	1875	Hinchliffe, Jeannette O.	1869
Hanford, Eda C.	1868	Hatch, Lizzie K.	1863	Hinchliffe, Sarah A.	1875
Hanna, Minnie W.	1872	Hazelton, Roxana	1863	Hitchcock, Hattie E.	1866
Hannah, Mary F. A.	1874	Hazenburg, Isabella A.	1869	Hoard, Genevieve	1862
Hanton, Kate A.	1875	Heerwagen, Louisa	1874	Hogan, Emma F.	1876
Hardinge, Margaret	1869	Heinroth, Luella V.	1875	Hogan, Alice A.	1877
Hart, Mary	1865	Helm, Nancy A.	1864	Howard, Emma M.	1869
Hart, Sallie	1870	Hennessey, Mary E.	1867	Hudson, Isabella E.	1877
Hartigan, Mary S. L.	1876	Henricks, Carrie J.	1876	Hunter, Anna M.	1870
Hartney, Lizzie L.	1874	Heron, Mary C.	1875	Hutchings, Charley E.	1869
Harvey, Leutia M.	1872				
Ingram, Nellie C.	1876				
Jacobs, Bothella G.	1873	Jennings, Annah B.	1864	Johnston, Frances E.	1860
James, Margaret	1862	Jensen, Mima D.	1875	Jones, Sarah M.	1876
Jamot, Seraphine M. L.	1868	Johns, Sophie C.	1868	Jones, Ella	1877
Jennings, Alice J.	1859	Johnson, Eliza A.	1875	Joseph, Katie	1877
Jennings, Almira S.	1861	Johnson, Caroline M.	1876		
Kearney, Lizzie H.	1871	Kille, Ellen	1871	Kirk, S. Ellen	1868
Kelly, Kate M.	1874	Kille, Annie	1872	Kirk, Lizzie	1876
Kendall, Lucy	1861	King, Laura A.	1866	Kitt, A. Maria	1876
Kendall, Mary J.	1864	Klein, Sena	1877	Kittell, Minnie A.	1872
Kennedy, Elizabeth M.	1858	Kimbali, Ida A.	1876	Kling, Clara	1876
Keohane, Mary G.	1861	Kingsley, Mary A.	1877	Kroeber, Louisa	1875
Kille, Kate	1870	Kirby, Sarah J.	1864	Kyle, M. Eugenia	1877
Lacey, Mary A.	1865	Lang, Clara A. L.	1873	Litka, Louisa C.	1872
Laing, Dora B.	1874	Law, E. Jessie	1874	Livingston, Anna	1866
Leland, Effie	1874	Lawson, Carrie L.	1877	Livingston, Christine	1869
Lamb, Ellen V.	1858	Leavenworth, Jessie E.	1862	Locke Emma R.	1867
Lamb, Clara E.	1869	Lee, Dena M.	1877	Loomis, H. Georgina	1862
Lamb, Grace A.	1872	Leland, Alice E.	1875	Loomis, Lettie	1865
Lane, Clara L.	1863	Lennon, Bridget T.	1875	Loomis, Esie V.	1870
Lane, Sara S.	1863	Leonard, Ellen E.	1866	Lull, Fannie	1870
Lane, Amelia E.	1871	Leslie, Isabella	1869	Lum, Ida G.	1867
Lane, Jennie B.	1875	Lewis, M. Jennie	1877		
McAuley, Jennie	1868	McKenzie, Jennie	1876	Mann, Mary E.	1863
McCabe, Nellie G.	1877	McKeon, Lizzie A.	1875	Mann, Mary E.	1872
McCammon, Minnie	1869	McFarland, Nellie	1876	Manning, Mary E.	1877
McCarthy, Rose A.	1865	McLean, Agnes	1877	Mansfield, Mary E.	1875
McCarthy, Elizabeth	1874	McNamara, Mary J.	1874	Mart, Lizzie	1876
McCarthy, Maggie M.	1876	McNiel, Mary	1863	Marth, Clara T.	1877
McCarthy, Mary A.	1876	McNulty, Maggie A.	1876	Marshall, Sophia J.	1868
McDowell, Jennie N.	1873	McWade, Annie E.	1863	Marshall, Mary A.	1868
McGrath, Frances B.	1864	Mackie, Agnes	1866	Mason, Fannie T.	1876
McGuire, Jennie F.	1870	Magee, Agnes	1867	Maxwell, Jennie	1876
McGraw, Amanda	1869	Maier, Julia F.	1869	Mayhew, Ella C.	1870
McHugh, Maggie A.	1874	Matland, Jennie E.	1871	Meads, Jennie E.	1877
McIntosh, Lavinia C.	1874	Matoney, Jane E.	1876	Mear, Jessie C.	1876
McKay, Anna B.	1864	Manley, Charlotte A.	1875	Mear, Belle M.	1877
McKay, Nellie V.	1876	Manford, Mae	1867	McLendy, Ellen R.	1863

Merriman, Martha A.	1860	Moakley, Nellie H.	1876	Mortensen, Hannah S.	1865
Miller, Hattie A. S.	1863	Moloney, Mary	1875	Moulton, Annie K.	1861
Miller, Josephine E.	1861	Moody, Georgiana	1862	Mullins, Elizabeth M.	1872
Miller, Alice J.	1871	Mooney, Lizzie	1870	Murphy, Margareite	1870
Miller, Mary	1872	Moore, Carrie A.	1867	Murphy, Anna	1873
Miller, Lizzie	1876	Moore, Louisa S.	1868	Murphy, Anna M.	1875
Mills, Ida B.	1875	Moore, Eva E.	1870	Murphy, Kittie	1877
Minnis, Mary E.	1867	Morey, Lillie E.	1870	Murphy, Tessie M.	1877
Minnis, Anna V.	1871	Morris, Lucy L.	1876		
Minor, Lizzie A.	1872	Morse, Mary C.	1875		
Nangle, Anne L.	1875	Neighbour, Jemima W.	1874	Nirison, Carrie A.	1877
Naramore, Emily A.	1859	Neighbour, S. Ellen	1874	Nye, E. Irene	1858
Naramore, Ida E.	1871	Neighbour, Jennie H.	1876	Nye, Nellie E.	1877
Nash, Anna A.	1869	Newell, Mary M.	1873		
Oberlander, Sarah E.	1866	O'Connor, Mary F.	1874	Orb, Sophie	1876
O'Brien, Mary E.	1872	O'Connor, Anna M.	1876	Owen, Nancy B.	1869
O'Brien, Kittie	1872	O'Hara, Jennie	1870		
O'Brien, Stella J.	1877	O'Neill, Elizabeth S.	1877		
Palmer, Emeline A.	1867	Peck, Helen M.	1862	Pinta, Laura E.	1871
Palmer, Fannie E.	1875	Peck, Hattie P.	1874	Pittar, Bessie V.	1872
Panker, Anna E.	1874	Perdue, Hannah A.	1877	Pride, Phebe	1872
Park, Inez L.	1872	Perkins, Myra	1871	Powell, Joanna E.	1872
Parker, Ida L.	1866	Perkins, Kate F.	1872	Powers, Lizzie A.	1872
Patterson, Isabella	1861	Phelps, Cornelia	1865	Powers, Cora S.	1875
Platt, Mary J.	1877	Prendergast, Mary C.	1874	Proctor, Hannah E.	1874
Peacock, Maggie J.	1877	Piekard, Fanny M.	1869		
Peattie, Christine	1871	Pike, Adelaide S.	1876		
Quigg, Lizzie	1874				
Raffen, Maggie B.	1875	Reynolds, Sylvia	1875	Ross, Mary E.	1861
Rankin, Agnes	1875	Revell, Emma C.	1860	Rounds, Melissa B.	1860
Ranney, Harriet A.	1872	Ribolla, Charlotte M.	1874	Rowan, Frances E.	1869
Reading, Mary J.	1868	Rich, Annie C.	1863	Ruddolph, Bertha	1877
Reed, Laura	1861	Rickerson, Lillian	1871	Russell Ella M.	1871
Reed, Carrie M.	1866	Roberts, Hannah	1877	Russell, Marion L.	1874
Reeder, Lizzie	1867	Robertson, Christine W.	1877	Russell, Christine	1876
Regan, Jennie E.	1873	Robinson, Adelia E.	1877	Ryan, Delia A.	1869
Regan, Sarah L. H.	1874	Rockwe I, Annie E.	1866	Ryan, Sarah	1874
Reilly, Laura F. A.	1869	Rosenfeld, Jennie	1877	Ryan, Libbie A.	1876
Reilly, Julia E.	1872	Ross, Eva M.	1867	Ryan, Mary E.	1876
St. Clair, Anna D.	1876	Speer, Frances A.	1863	Smith, Ellen R.	1868
Sanchez, Helen C.	1871	Stedman, Maria H.	1877	Smith, Eliza	1877
Sargent, Julia E.	1875	Steen, Emma H.	1876	Scofield, Mary A.	1871
Schaefer, Mary T.	1861	Steiger, Anna	1869	Seoville, Kittie A.	1876
Schnable, Claire E.	1875	Steiger, Bertha	1874	Schjoldager, Inger M.	1874
Shanley, Jane F.	1877	Stevens, M. Lulu	1872	Sollitt, Alice E.	1876
Skaats, Harriet A. L.	1873	Stevens, Susie C.	1877	Snow, Lottie L.	1877
Smale, Elsie V.	1869	Swenson, Jennie C.	1875	Spooner, Lydia E.	1867
Stafford, Junata	1875	Simpson, Tillie A.	1871	Spooner, Hattie E.	1867
Starrett, Lizzie H.	1877	Simpson, H. Emma	1875	Story, Emma F.	1869
Strauss, Carrie	1876	Sinclair, Mary G.	1861	Sullivan, Margaret A.	1869
Shelby, Jennie	1861	Sinclair, Mary P.	1865	Sullivan, Alice M.	1875
Sneldon, Ella F.	1874	Sinclair, Libbie B.	1867	Sully, Jennie	1876
Speer, Carrie B.	1864	Schiff, Hannah	1877	Sutherland, Frank E.	1864
Skelton, Elizabeth	1860	Skipman, Helen D.	1869	Sturtevant, Laura H.	1869
Skewood, Grace M.	1868	Smith, Elizabeth	1861		
Sleeper, Carrie G.	1873	Smith, Emma H.	1864		
Tapper, Emma	1875	Trimingham, Emily L.	1861	Thompson, Emma	1867
Taylor, Emma V.	1858	Trimingham, Elizabeth	1873	Thompson, Jennie	1872
Taylor, M. Lulu	1873	Toner, Clara S.	1871	Thompson, Mattie W.	1873
Thayer, Lizzie D.	1869	Tout, Eliza A.	1869	Thompson, Mary E.	1875
Templeton, Jessie G.	1870	Thomas, Frederica E.	1865	Thorne, Leona L.	1877
Trenayn, Frank E.	1876	Thomas, Lizzie	1875	Tullis, Florence S.	1867
Tierney, Fannie E.	1875	Thompson, Isabella H.	1861		
Van der Kolk, Gertie S.	1875				

Wainwright, Jennie	1866	Whalen, Annie	1877	Winters, Louisa C.	1875
Waite, Helen M.	1867	Wert, Minnie E.	1877	Withey, Cora	1876
Waite, Ida M.	1874	West, Hulda A.	1876	White, Sarah	1868
Waldo, Anna E.	1873	Wheadon, Minnie E.	1876	White, Fannie E.	1869
Waldo, Caddie H.	1874	Wheadon, Alice	1877	White, Carrie E.	1876
Walker, Mae E.	1867	Wheadon, Lulu M.	1877	White, Josie M.	1877
Walker, Carrie O.	1876	Williams, Lizzie C.	1868	Whitehead, Sarah	1859
Walker, Clara	1876	Williams, Viola A.	1872	Whitehead, Agnes	1877
Walsh, Maria E.	1871	Williams, Melissa A.	1869	Whitty, Mary R.	1877
Walsh, Joanna A.	1872	Wilmons, Louise C.	1869	Whittaker, Anna E.	1875
Walsh, Joanna M. J.	1876	Wilmons, Mary A.	1861	Wright, Emma K. H.	1864
Walsh, Mary M. T.	1876	Wilcox, Marianne S.	1872	Wright, Jennie M.	1865
Walsh, Louise J. A.	1877	Wilson, Sarah E.	1869	Wright, Louisa C.	1872
Walsh, Mollie J.	1877	Wilson, Kate	1877	Wright, Emily A.	1874
Walsh, Maggie J.	1877	Winchell, Ann E.	1858	Woodford, Susie W.	1867
Warner, Ellen J.	1862	Winchell, Hattie N.	1864	Woods, Mary A.	1877
Watkins, Anna H.	1865	Wingrave, Clara	1866	Wysoon, Sophie	1874
Waugh, Sarah	1871	Wingrave, Annie E.	1872	Wysoon, Nettie G.	1876
Yondale, Eliza	1874	Young, Lizzie M.	1870	Young, Kate S.	1875
Youdale, Annie M.	1877	Young, Kate R.	1871		
Zimmerman, Annetta F.	1877				

VOCAL MUSIC.

The question of Instruction in Vocal Music engaged the attention of the school authorities at an early day.

In December, 1841, the following report was submitted to the Common Council:

The undersigned, Inspectors of Common Schools of the City of Chicago, and also members of a Committee appointed for the purpose, respectfully represent:

That a meeting of the Inspectors and Trustees of Common Schools of this City was held at the office of William Jones, Esq., on the 10th day of December, in order to ascertain and examine into the propriety of introducing Vocal Music into the Common Schools of the City. Upon a full consideration of the subject, it was unanimously agreed that the introduction of Vocal Music, under the superintendence of a competent teacher, into the Common Schools of the City, would be of great importance and tend much to the improvement of the scholars, and be of great advantage to the Schools. We therefore respectfully recommend the subject to your Honorable Body, and trust that you will take such action in the matter as its importance demands.

Signed by N. H. Bolles, Wm. Jones, John Gray and H. S. Rucker.

The first teacher of Vocal Music was Mr. N. Gilbert, who was appointed in December, 1841, at a salary of \$16 per month.

In September, 1842, the School Inspectors voted to employ Mr. Gilbert "for six months longer, at the rate of \$400 per annum, payable when the tax is collected."

Instruction in Vocal Music was discontinued after the first quarter in the year, 1843.

In July, 1845, the Committee on Schools of the Common Council report, "that the funds for the support of Schools will not admit of the employment of a Teacher of Music in the Common Schools at the present time."

April 20, 1846. The Committee on Schools of the Common Council, to which was referred the subject of enquiring into the propriety and expediency of introducing Vocal Music in the Common Schools of the City reported "that they do not deem it advisable, under the existing claims upon the School Fund, to incur the additional expense of employing a Music Teacher."

The School Inspectors, in their quarterly report submitted to the Common Council in September, 1846, inform the Council that

Since their last report permission has been granted to a competent Teacher of Music to teach Music in the Schools for a small remuneration afforded him by the scholars, or as many of them as can or will pay; that the scholars are very fond of this new exercise, and that it is believed to exert a most beneficial influence upon their tastes and feelings.

And in their next quarterly report, submitted in December, 1846, they say:

From what we have seen of the influence and effect of introducing Music into our Schools as a part of the education of all, we would strongly recommend that a teacher be permanently employed to devote his whole attention to the several Schools of our City. Mr. Whitman has for some months past been giving lessons in Music to a large number of scholars in the several districts, and the effect has been of the most salutary character.

In June, 1846, the School Inspectors granted permission to the Choral Union Musical Society to occupy the recitation room in the school building in District No. 1, for the purpose of singing.

Provided, They will give a concert under the direction of the Inspectors once a year, during the time they may use the room, for the benefit of the Common School Libraries, the books to be purchased under the supervision of the Inspectors.

March 26, 1847. The Committee on Schools of the Common Council, to which had been referred the question of enquiring into the expediency of making Vocal Music one of the permanent branches to be taught in the Common Schools of the city, and of employing a teacher for that purpose, report:

That they would approve of the suggestion to make Vocal Music a permanent branch of instruction if the condition of the School Fund would admit of the expense, but that at the present time they feel it their duty to report adversely to the payment of a Music Teacher from the School Fund.

Nov. 12, 1847, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the School Inspectors be authorized to employ a competent teacher for the instruction of Music in the Common Schools in this city for one year, and that the sum of \$250 be appropriated from the School Fund for the payment of such instruction.

Mr. F. Lombard was appointed about January 1, 1848, as a teacher of Vocal Music.

In April, 1850, the School Inspectors adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That instruction in the elementary principles of Vocal Music is desirable in all our public schools, and that an appropriation of money should be made for the purpose of employing a competent Teacher of Music, at as early a day as the finances of the city will permit.

And during the same month a petition was submitted to the Common Council, asking that an appropriation be made for the payment of a Teacher of Vocal Music, signed by the following named School Trustees and School Inspectors: L. B. Boone, Isaac Spear and A. Getzler, *Trustees of District No. 1*; J. A. Wright, Wm. Bross and H. Porter, *Trustees of District No. 2*; Elisha Marks, John Sheriffs and H. H. Yates, *Trustees of District No. 3*; and Henry Smith, Daniel McIlroy, F. Mosley, C. W. Southworth and Andrew J. Brown, *School Inspectors*.

In July, 1850, the Common Council passed the following order:

Ordered, That an appropriation of \$100 be made out of any money in the City Treasury belonging to the School Tax Fund, not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Trustees of Common Schools in teaching Vocal Music in the several schools of the city.

At the meeting held December 11, 1850, the following action was taken by the Board of School Inspectors:

On motion, the term for which the Music Teachers in the Public Schools were employed, being near its close,

Resolved, That the Board of Inspectors do hereby invite the School Trustees, and all others interested in the subject, to visit the different schools on the days during the coming week when the music lessons are given, to wit: School No. 1, Tuesday and Thursday; School No. 2, Wednesday and Friday; School No. 3, Tuesday and Thursday; School No. 4, Wednesday and Friday.

Ordered, That the Secretary give due notice to the Trustees to meet the Inspectors at their last meeting this month to elect Music Teachers.

The following is the record of the action taken at the meeting of December 28, 1850 :

A large majority of the Trustees and Inspectors having met pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of electing a Music Teacher or Teachers, for the Public Schools, Mr. Elisha Clark was called to the chair.

And, on motion, proceeded to ballot for a teacher, and, Mr. Lombard receiving the largest number of votes was declared duly elected, and directed to take charge of the musical instruction of the four Schools, for the term of six months.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the time to be occupied in teaching Music shall be half an hour in the lower room of each school, and three quarters of an hour in the upper room of each school, and that the rudiments of Music be taught in both departments of each school.

In April, 1851, the Board of Inspectors adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the teaching of Music in our Public Schools is of great benefit ; we therefore recommend an appropriation for a Teacher of Music for the coming year.

At the meeting of May 30, 1851, the Common Council passed an order appropriating the sum of \$400 for the purpose of teaching Vocal Music in the Public Schools of the city.

April 19, 1852, the salary of the Teacher of Vocal Music was advanced from \$400 to \$500 per annum, in consideration of his services at the two new buildings recently opened, the Franklin and Washington.

Mr. Frank Lombard continued in charge of instruction in Vocal Music till December, 1853, and was succeeded by Christopher Plagge. Mr. Plagge resigned March, 1854, and was succeeded by Mr. J. L. Slayton, who served till July, 1856. In September, 1853, Mr. William Tillinghast was elected Teacher of Vocal Music at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and remained till the middle of October, 1860.

October 27, 1860, on motion of Mr. Moseley, it was voted, "that it is inexpedient to appoint a Teacher of Music at the present time."

July 1, 1862, a special Committee on the employment of a Music Teacher, report unfavorably to the employment of a Teacher of Music, on account of the condition of the finances of the city.

September 29, 1863, a report is made recommending that the Board pay \$500 per annum toward the salary of a Teacher of Music, and that the balance be made up by subscription.

November 3, 1863, Mr. Charles Ansonge was appointed Teacher of Vocal Music for the High School, the Board to pay \$50 per annum toward his salary; and Mr. Orlando Blackman was elected Teacher of Music for the Grammar and Primary Schools, the Board to pay \$450 per annum toward his salary.

October 15, 1864, the salary of Mr. Blackman is fixed at \$1,400 per annum. Mr. Ansonge resigned January 31, 1865.

October 31, 1865, an appropriation of \$600 per annum was made for the employment of an additional Teacher of Music, and Mr. Edward E. Whittemore was employed, his services at the time being confined to three days per week.

The Committee on Music, in their Annual Report for the School Year ending July 3, 1869, speaks of the instruction in Vocal Music, as follows :

In March, 1854, Mr. Blackman asked the Board for permission to instruct the Primary Teachers in singing, and also to arrange work for them to give to their pupils. This permission was granted. A Graded Course in Singing was then arranged for the Primary Schools.

Two years since, Mr. E. E. Whittemore took the entire charge of Music in the Grammar Department, and fixed two grades, namely, the third and fourth, the two highest grades reviewing the fourth and studying the third, the two lowest grades beginning at the fourth. One year since, two other grades were added, and each grade in the department took up the work allotted to it.

This completed the grading of the Course of Instruction in Vocal Music, in the Grammar and Primary Grades, since which time, September, 1868, the Schools have all worked upon a systematic Course of Instruction in this branch.

The class instruction is given entirely by the regular teachers, the Special Teacher of Music furnishing the teachers with the exercises to be used in their respective grades and supervising the work of the teachers.

At the annual election of Teachers in June, 1875, Mr. Whittemore declined a re-election owing to failing health, since which time Mr. Blackman has had the entire charge of the Instruction in this branch.

DRAWING.

The question of instruction in Drawing as a branch of study in the Public Schools does not appear to have taken any definite shape till toward the year 1869.

The Superintendent of Schools, in the Twelfth Annual Report of the Board, for the School Year 1865-6, speaks of the subject as follows:

This branch of study has been quite generally neglected in our Schools, at least so far as systematic instruction is concerned. Some of our Principals, feeling the importance of the study and the practice, have experimented upon a Graded Course in Drawing, with special reference to the Primary Grades.

He then speaks of a Course adopted in the Brown School, taken from the Bartholomew Series of Drawing Books, and recommends the Board to make some provision for supplying the schools with some series of Graded Lessons in Drawing, and also recommends the employment of a Teacher of Drawing for the Grammar Grades.

The next reference to the subject of Drawing in the Public Schools is in the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board, for the School Year 1867-8, in which the Superintendent of Schools says:

As in Reading so in Drawing, I have endeavored, through the Institute, to make available the valuable services of a teacher specially fitted for that work. Miss A. E. Trimmingham, Teacher of Drawing in the High School has given Teachers instruction, so far as the limited time would allow. The little that was accomplished made the importance of a Teacher of Drawing for our Grammar and Primary Schools evident. Mr. Scribner has given some attention to the Art of Penmanship, and shall its sister Art of Drawing be entirely neglected?

The Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction, in their Report presented March 30, 1869, recommend that

Bartholomew's Drawing Cards be made use of by the teachers, a set to be purchased for and furnished to each school.

When this report came up for consideration, May 4, 1869, Bartholomew's Drawing Books were adopted as text books to be used by pupils in the Public Schools.

The Instruction in Drawing as given in the schools not proving satisfactory, the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction, in their report submitted April 5, 1870, recommend that the study of Drawing be dropped from the list of studies taught in the District Schools. Upon the consideration of this recommendation, May 3, 1870, the subject was re-committed to the Committee, with instructions to report back to the Board.

November 1, 1870, the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction report adversely to the continuation of the study of Drawing as now taught in the District Schools, which recommendation was adopted November 15, 1870. At the same meeting, however, the question of the employment of Teachers of Drawing was referred to the Committee. The Committee conclude their report on this subject, presented December 6, 1870, as follows:

Your Committee would therefore recommend that two teachers be employed for the remainder of the year to superintend the Drawing, and that two lessons per week be given in each of the first six grades, the time and length of the lessons to be regulated by a programme, to be drawn up under the direction of the Principals of the several schools.

This report was adopted at the same meeting, and at the meeting of December 20, 1870, the Committee recommended the employment of Misses Clara F. Currier and Mary Starr, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, each. This recommendation was adopted at the same meeting by a vote of 12 to 1.

Misses Currier and Starr resigned during the summer vacation of 1872, and the vacancies caused by their resignation were filled August 27, 1872, by the election of Misses Carrie E. Powers and Julia H. Arms.

Miss Arms resigned in August, 1874, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Mrs. Natalie Roemheld, who filled the position till the close of the Winter Term of 1875.

The Bartholomew Series of Drawing Books remained in use till the close of the School Year, 1873-4, when they were replaced by the Walter Smith System of Free Hand Drawing, which is now in use.

The publishers of the Walter Smith System furnished a teacher, Mr. O. J. Pierce, free of cost to the city, during the School Year, 1874-5, to give the regular teachers a thorough Course of Instruction in the System. Mr. Pierce also took charge of the Instruction in Drawing in the Normal School during this year. In July, 1875, Mr. Pierce was elected Superintendent of Instruction in Drawing at a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

At the close of the School Year 1875-76, in consequence of an order of the Common Council requiring a general reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the expenditures of the city, the employment of a Superintendent of Instruction in Drawing was discontinued, and at the opening of the schools in September, 1876, the publishers of the Walter Smith System, in order that the study of Drawing might not be interfered with by such action, furnished a special Teacher of Drawing, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Dimock, at their own expense, to take charge of the instruction in this branch. Mrs. Dimock continued in charge of the Instruction in Drawing till July, 1877, when she was elected by the Board, Special Teacher of Drawing for the ensuing School Year, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Mrs. Dimock has remained in charge of the Instruction of Drawing since that date to the present time.

INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN

IN THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

The initiative step toward the introduction of the study of German in the Public Schools of Chicago below the High School was taken in May, 1865, by the adoption of the following resolution presented by Mr. Lorenz Brentano:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to enquire into the expediency and propriety of introducing a Course of Instruction in the German Language in the Public Schools of the City of Chicago."

The Chair appointed Messrs. L. Brentano, George C. Clarke and S. S. Hayes to constitute this Committee, who reported July 5, 1865. Their report closes as follows :

"Your Committee believe that the introduction of lessons in the German language is at least worthy of a fair trial, and therefore beg leave to present the following resolutions :

"*Resolved*, That the instruction in the German language shall be a part of the course of tuition in the Public Schools of the City of Chicago.

"*Resolved*, That such instruction shall be given as soon as practicable in at least one of the District Schools of each Division of the City.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Text-Books and Course of Instruction be, and they are, hereby instructed to select one school in each of the three Divisions of the City, in which school, instruction in the German language shall be given to all the pupils whose parents or guardians desire it, *provided* that at least sixty pupils of such school shall be willing and desirous to attend to lessons in German."

The report of the Committee was considered by the Board at the meeting of July 15, 1865, and, after discussion, Mr. James F. Ballantyne offered the following resolution to take the place of the recommendation of the Committee, which was adopted, to wit :

"*Resolved*, That the report on the introduction of the German language as a branch of instruction into our Public Schools be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to consider the propriety of making the experiment in one of the District Schools of the City, and that said Committee be prepared to make a report at the next meeting of this Board, in which they shall designate the school in which they deem it expedient to make the experiment with the expense which said experiment shall incur."

The Committee reported on this resolution August 1, 1865, recommending that the experiment be made in the Washington School, in the West Division of the City ; which recommendation was adopted, and a class was formed in this school in October, 1865, under the charge of Mrs. Pauline M. Reed. Instruction was given to pupils in all the grades except the two lowest grades.

In April, 1866, Mrs. Reed was transferred to the High School to take charge of the instruction of French and German in said school, and Mrs. Caroline McFee took charge of the class in German at the Washington School.

At the meeting of the Board, June 12, 1866, the Committee on German reported that 115 pupils were pursuing the study of German in the Washington School, pronounced "the undertaking a perfect success," and expressed themselves as having "no doubt that this Board would be fully sustained if the German language were at once introduced in all the District Schools," and closed their report as follows :

"Your Committee, although not yet prepared to recommend such action, have come to the conclusion that the experiment ought to be considered sufficient and satisfactory, and pronounced a success, and that the Course of Instruction in German, which is at present limited to the Washington School ought to be extended to at least one school in each of the three Divisions of the City, with the privilege of a further extension if the parents or guardians of at least sixty pupils should signify their earnest desire that their children or wards might be afforded an opportunity to learn German.

"Your Committee would respectfully recommend as schools in which German shall be introduced at the beginning of the ensuing School Year, the _____ School in the South Division, and the _____ School in the North Division, and that in the other schools provision for the instruction in the German language be made as soon as the requisite number of pupils shall be willing to participate in such instruction."

The recommendations of the Committee were adopted at the same meeting, except that it was required for the introduction of the study into other schools than the single ones designated for each of the Divisions of the city, that the parents or guardians of at least *one hundred and fifty* pupils, instead of *sixty* pupils, should signify their earnest desire that their children or wards be afforded an opportunity to pursue the study.

At the meeting of July 10, 1866, the Franklin School was designated as the school

in the North Division of the city in which the study should be introduced, and the Moseley School in the South Division of the City. At the same meeting the Board voted to introduce the study in the Newberry School in the North Division, and in the Wells School in the West Division of the City, the parents and guardians of the requisite number of pupils having expressed a desire that their children or wards be permitted to take up the study.

The Committee on Germans report at the close of the year that 700 pupils are pursuing the study in the District Schools, and recommend that the teachers of German hold Monthly Institutes in order to discuss methods of teaching, and thus secure greater uniformity in carrying forward their work.

The study was introduced into the Cottage Grove School in May, 1868; in the Kinzie School in September, 1868; in the Carpenter School in January, 1869; in the La Salle Street Primary School in January, 1870; and in the Haven School in May, 1870.

At the close of the School Year 1869-70, the Committee on German reported that the number of pupils pursuing the study in the District Schools during the Summer Term was 2,597.

The study was introduced into the Skinner School in September, 1870; in the Scammon School in October, 1870; in the Lincoln School, in January, 1871. At the close of the year the Committee on German report that 4,207 pupils are studying German in the District Schools; 1,441 of whom were in Grammar Grades, and 2,856 in Primary Grades.

The study was introduced into the Ogden School during the month of September, 1871. The Great Fire of October, 1871, caused a suspension of the study till the following January. At the close of the School Year, in June, 1872, 2,359 are reported to be pursuing the study; this reduction in numbers is owing to the fact that several of the buildings in the North Division of the City where the study had been taught, were destroyed by the Fire, and had not yet been re-built. Of the 2,359 pursuing the study during the year, 871 were in Grammar Grades, and 1,488 were in Primary Grades.

The Committee on German, in their Annual Report published in the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Board for the year ending June, 1873, recommend that the instruction in German in the District Schools be graded, and that pupils be required to pass an examination on this study the same as in English studies in passing from grade to grade, and in order to secure a thorough grading and uniformity of instruction that a Superintendent of German be appointed, and also that the study be discontinued in the Primary Grades. They report 3,724 pupils pursuing the study during the year.

At the meeting of the Board, May 26, 1874, Miss Regina W. Shauer was elected Superintendent of the Instruction of German at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. The Committee in their Annual Report at the close of the School Year, June, 1874, report that 2,694 pupils have pursued the study during the year, 1,604 of whom were in Grammar Grades, and 1,090 in Primary Grades. During the year a Graded Course of Study in German was prepared with special reference to its adaptation to the English Course, which was adopted and used at the beginning of the School Year, in September, 1874.

The study was taken up in the Brown and Dore Schools in October, 1874. At the close of the School Year 3,359 are reported as pursuing the study during the year, of whom 1,837 were in Grammar Grades, and 1,522 in Primary Grades.

During the Fall of 1875, the number of Grades in the English Course was reduced from ten Grades to eight Grades, the first four Grades being called Primary, and the last four Grammar Grades, and at the same time the following action was taken with reference to the study of German :

"Instruction in German in the schools when it is introduced shall be given to the Grammar Grades only : when the pupils pass from the fourth to the fifth Grade, it shall be the option of the parent or guardian to designate whether such pupil shall have the benefit of instruction in German or not during the term of the Grammar Course."

The Committee at the close of the School Year 1875-76 report that 2,706 pupils had pursued the study during the year in the District Schools, 580 of whom were in Primary Grades ; and at the close of the School Year 1876-77 they report that 1,806 have pursued the study. The study was confined entirely to Grammar Grades this year.

The Committee on German, in their Annual Report for the School Year 1875-6, recommend the adoption of the system in use in the Cincinnati Schools, where the Teachers in this Branch are not Special Teachers for instruction in German only, but who are also qualified to teach the English branches. The schools in which the study is taught being divided into English classes and German classes, the pupils of the English classes pursue the English studies only, and the pupils of the German classes pursue both English and German studies. The German classes are instructed by the teachers of German during the forenoon, using during this time the German language entirely in the class instruction, while the English teachers have charge of the English classes; and during the afternoon the classes change teachers, the English classes are taught in English by the German Teachers who are fully qualified to teach both languages, and the German classes by the English Teachers. This change has been urged by the Committee from year to year since that time, but the instruction has not yet assumed fully this character, although it has been partially tried in at least one of the schools.

At the meeting of August 9, 1877, the Board authorized the introduction of the study into the King School, the study was also introduced in the North Clark Street School during this year.

At the Annual Election of Special Teachers, held July 11, 1878, Mr. Gustav A. Zimmermann was elected Special Teacher of German to succeed Miss Shauer. The Committee report the number pursuing the study during the School Year 1877-78, at 1,912.

During the Fall Term of 1878, the study of German was introduced into the Calumet Avenue School.

At the close of the School Year 1878-79, the study is taught in eighteen of the District Schools as follows : six in the North Division—the Kinzie, the Franklin, the Ogden, the Newberry, the Lincoln, and the North Clark Street School ; four in the South Division—the Mosely, the Haven, the Cottage Grove, and the Calumet Avenue Schools ; and eight in the West Division—the Scammon, the Washington, the Brown, the Wells, the Skinner, the Dore, the Carpenter, and the King School ; with a total number pursuing the study during the year of 825 in the North Division of the city ; of 423 in the South Division ; and 801 in the West Division.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The first experiment of organizing Free Evening Schools was made during the Winter of 1856. The sessions of the school were held in the West Market Hall, on West Randolph Street, between Desplaines and Union streets, three evenings each week, under the charge of Daniel S. Wentworth, Principal of the School No. 3, (Scammon School), assisted mainly by Teachers of the Day Schools. The use of the Hall was furnished by the city, and the services of the Teachers were gratuitous. The School opened with about 60 scholars, the Total Enrolment during the session was 208, with an Average Attendance of about 150.

Nothing further appears to have been done toward the support of Public Evening Schools till the Winter of 1863. The school was opened in the Dearborn School building on Madison street, between State and Dearborn streets, on the eighth day of January, 1863, and remained in session till March 23, 1863. The sessions of the School for Males were held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; and those of the School for Females were held on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. The Total Enrolment during the session was 294 males and 189 females; the Average Attendance was 146 males and 74 females; and the cost, being for services of Teachers only, was \$389.

The school was re-opened November 9, 1863, and remained in session till March 5, 1864. The Total Enrolment during this session was 721; with an Average Attendance of 186; and a cost of \$767.10.

The first appropriation made by the Common Council directly for the support of Public Evening Schools was during the Fiscal Year 1864-65, when an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for this purpose, to be paid from the General Fund.

This appropriation enabled the Board of Education to enlarge the system of Public Evening Schools, and in the Fall of 1864 Evening Schools were opened in the Franklin School building in the North Division of the city; in the Dearborn and the Haven School buildings in the South Division of the city; and in the Washington and Foster School buildings in the West Division of the city.

The Evening Schools were continued each year from 1863 to 1871, when, owing to the Great Fire, they were broken up, and no appropriation was made by the Council till 1873. They were re-opened in the Fall of 1873, and with the exception of the year 1876, they have been kept in operation from ten to fourteen weeks each year till the present date.

In the Fall of 1868, an Evening High School Class was formed under the charge of Mr. Selim H. Peabody, a teacher in the High School, in which instruction was given in the higher mathematics, bookkeeping, mechanical philosophy, and mathematical drawing. These Evening High School Classes were continued in connection with the Evening School till the Great Fire in the Fall of 1871, a few weeks after the opening of the Evening Schools for that year. Up to this time the Evening High School Class held its sessions in the Dearborn School building. The sessions of the Evening High School Class were not resumed until the Fall of 1874, when they

were held in the frame building on the High School lot. During the sessions of 1877 and 1878, the study of short hand was introduced in the Evening High School Classes.

The following tabulated statement shows the date of the opening of the Evening Schools each year, the length of the sessions, the total enrolment of pupils, the average attendance, the total cost, and the cost per pupil based on the average attendance.

The number of weeks the Evening Schools were in session refers to the schools in which the ordinary branches were taught. For a portion of the time the Evening High School Class was continued a few weeks longer each year.

DATE OF OPENING.	Number of Weeks in Session	Total Enrolment	Average Attendance	Total Cost for the Session.	Cost per Pupil in Average Attendance.
January, 1856.....	...	208	150	Instruction	Gratuitous.
January 8, 1863.....	12	483	220	\$ 389.00	\$ 1.77
November 9, 1863.....	16	721	186	767.10	4 12
October 24, 1864.....	11	1,892	736	4,849.98	6.59
November 13, 1865.....	14	2,384	751	7,240 00	9.64
November 13, 1866.....	13	3,212	937	6,907.48	7.50
September 30, 1867.....	16	3,653	935	9,163.12	9.80
September 21, 1868.....	14	3,003	1,005	9,521.91	9.47
September 20, 1869.....	12	3,828	1,121	9,938.07	8.87
September 23, 1870.....	14	3,361	849	7,054.53	8.34
September 22, 1873.....	13	2,694	785	6,816.63	8.69
September 21, 1874.....	14	2,396	681	7,173.62	10.54
October 5, 1875.....	10	3,241	1,076	6,995.50	6.50
September 10, 1877.....	14	3,245	848	7,511.28	8.86
October 7, 1878.....	10	2,360	730	4,765.83	6.53











LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 019 877 744 4